INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST

PRICE ONE ANNA

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR FHIROZESHAH M MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL. XXI NO. 155 BOMBAY MONDAY, JULY 3, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

SENSATIONAL CITY CASE---IS IT DOUBLE MURDER?

Mysterious Deaths of Girl & Child

CHILD FOUND ON PAVEMENT BELOW GIRL'S HOUSE

BODY OF GIRL EXHUMED FROM CEMETERY

Remarks Of Dr. E. R. Hakim In Death Certificate About His Doubts Lend Weight To Police Suspicion

Suspecting the double murder of a 25-year old Khoja girl, and her newly-born child, soon after the girl was buried in the Aram Baug Cemetery, Anjirwadi, Bombay, the Pydhownie police caused the grave to be dug out, and the dead body exhumed, on Sunday morning.

The police were by the grave side when the exhumation took place, and the lifeless remains of the girl have been despatched to the Police Surgeon for a post-mortem examination.

The fact that the girl was supposed to have given birth to a child, though unmarried, raises the theory that the crime may be the outcome of a fear of social ostracism, and considerably enhances the pathos of this grim tragedy.

DEATH FROM "TUMOUR."

Jainbi Hasham Fazal (25), the girl, who was living with her parents in a building at Pydhownie Road, died on Saturday morning apparently due to a tumour in the stomach. The police, however, suspected foul play after she was buried. On the pavement just below the bed-room of the girl, the police discovered the dead body of a newly-born child, a circumstance viewed with suspicion by the police.

TASK BEFORE POLICE.

Did the girl die a natural death, or was she the victim of foul play? Whose child was it that was found on the pavement near the building, where the girl lived?—These are the problems that the police are now trying to solve.

For the present no arrests have been made.

The circumstances leading to the death of the girl were revealed before the City Coroner on Sunday morning when Sergeant Twiss, the investigating officer applied for the issue of a warrant for the exhumation of the body. The application was made under Section 12 of the Coroner's Act.

FIND OF DEAD CHILD.

It would appear that at about 9-45 a.m. on Saturday the police discovered the dead body of a newly-born child, fully termed, in a lane on Pydhownie Road. The Police Surgeon who held a post-mortem certified that death was due to a fracture of the skull and multiple injuries due to the child having been thrown from a height. He also opined that the child was born alive and met with its death due to the fall.

REVELATIONS AFTER ENQUIRY.

In connection with this discovery, the police instituted inquiries, and learnt that in the early hours of that morning, an unmarried Khoja girl named Jainibi had died, and was buried in the Aram Baug cemetery It was further found out that she was under the treatment of a Parsi doctor who had certified that the cause of the death was due to a tumour, but also remarked that it was a "doubtful case."

The police strongly suspected that the girl had given birth to the child from the fact that its dead body was recovered from a place just below the window of her bed-room The parents of the girl when questioned, it is stated, were unwilling to enlighten the police on this matter, nor was the doctor able to say that death was due to tumour in the stomach.

OFFENCE OF MURDER?

As the police suspected that an offence of murder had been committed, they applied for a warrant for the exhumation of the body of the girl, which was granted by the Coroner.

As the case will be determined largely on the evidence of the doctor under whose treatment the girl was, before her death. It is interesting to know what he has to say.

WHAT DR. E. R. HAKIM FOUND.

About a month ago, the girl, it would appear was shown to Dr. Eruchshaw Jamshedji Hakim, having his dispensary at Hornby Road. The girl was brought to him by her parents and on examination the doctor found her abdomen enlarged even more than if she had been in a delicate state of health. The parents of the girl gave a history of the tumour, but the doctor was unable to say whether the girl was "enciente" or was suffering from a tumour in the stomach.

EXAMINATION ON FRIDAY.

Further according to the doctor on Friday evening he was requested to examine the girl at her house, as she was reported to be ill. He found the girl seriously ill in her room. The stomach was still enlarged, and as the girl was suffering from severe pains he prescribed "sedaline", and asked her parents to remove her to a hospital.

DOCTOR'S CERTIFICATE.

At about 8.30 a.m. on Saturday one Hassanali Alarkia came to his dispensary and stated that the girl had died and asked for a death certificate. The doctor certified that the death was due to exhaution from pain on account of tumour, but said that it was a doubtful case.

DOCTOR'S DOUBTS.

Although there was nothing to show that the girl was in a delicate state of health, he said, he had his own doubts, and had therefore advised the parents of the girl to remove her to a hospital.

STARTLING REVELATIONS LIKELY?

Latest inquiries elicit the fact that there will be very startling revelations made at the Coroner's Court, where an inquest will be held to-day (Monday).

GOING BACK HOME

How Thornton And MacDonald Were Released

FREE MEN AGAIN!

Admission Of Courteous Treatment: No Work To Do

(Special Cable.)

MOSCOW, July 2.

The first intimation that Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Thornton had of their release was the entry into their room at 11 p.m. of the Assistant Prison Chief, who told them: "Pack your kits." The prisoners were then escorted to the courtyard of the prison, where the Prison Commander, the representatives OGPU, Mr. Strang the British Charge D'Affaires awaited them at a table under the tree. The Commander read the decree of the Central Executive Committee freeing them, and said smiling: "Gentlemen, you free".

A general handshaking followed. Then the released men motored to the Embassy and were given a sumptuous meal. Both refused to talk of the trial, but said they were treated courteously in the prison. They did no work. They mostly read books, received letters ten days old and had plenty of exercise.

The released men leave Moscow, to-night, for England via Berlin, where Mrs. Thornton accompanied by Mr. Monkhouse, and Mr. Cox, of the Official Metropolitan Vickers Company, will meet her husband.

(Earlier Cables On Page 7.)

MEERUT GANDHI ASHRAMITE REARRESTED

Defiance Of Order To Quit Poona Soon

BOMBAY, July 2.

A telephone message from "Parnakuti" says that Mr. Girdhari Kirpalani, a prominent member of the Meerut Gandhi Ashram, who was arrested on 18th June, and released yesterday after 12 days' detention, was rearrested to-night for disobedience of an order requiring him to quit Poona within 24 hours. He was taken to the city lock-up and is expected to be placed before a Magistrate to-morow.—A.P.

Out Of The Gloaming.

Teetotalism and prohibition were "terrible heresies and gloomy obfuscations of the human spirit" said M. Sarraut in pushing forward his wares at the W. E. Conference.

* * * *

Our Excise Minister ought to find spiritual kinship with the French Minister. With these new slogans he might convince the country that drinking more liquor is not only good for oneself, but good for the country too.

* * * *

Every wine producing country agreed with Sarraut. The world is with Mr. Kambli, though he is not much of a prophet in his own country.

* * * *

This shows the wonderful unanimity animating the deliberations of the W.E.C. Sarraut ought to be our Excise Minister, with such great zeal for so good a cause as drink. In India we have our humble and homely slogan: Get educated, and drink more!

* * * *

The pegging business at the W.E.C. goes on, though it has not the slightest connection with the wine trade and its wicked enemy prohibition. America has been anti-ing all these dreary days, and the fight is between her and Britain and France.

* * * *

But Indian delegates are not to be left behind in any good fight, which has for its purpose the handing over of a bit more silver to Britain. While America is opposed to such cheap jack sales of India's silver, our "delegates" believe that India's mission is to help the world's recovery.

* * * *

If India herself cannot recover in the process, it is not the fault of the Indian delegates. They also serve India who serve Britain's credit.

* * * *

"Whatever Government did, you could not prevent Orientals if they felt unjustly treated from expressing their feelings by boycott" said Baldwin to his Lancashire friends. Let us hope for his own sake Sir Patrick Kelly, hasn't read this.

* * * *

For encouraging Congress activities Baldwin would have been promptly sent to Byculla Jail, if he had said this in Bombay there to think over matters for two months, and if he refused to crawl on his stomach at the end, he would have been sent to Visapur for a change!

* * * *

But Baldwin said that the Boycott had died, not only "under the influence of a firm Government" (what modesty and delicacy of phrase!) but because Indians were convinced that Britain was going to deal "honourably with them." (Loud Laughter—or there ought to have been!)

* * * *

Sir Michael O'Dwyer says the large body of intelligentsia are apprehensive of the effects of the W.P. and would be relieved by the disappearance of certain objectionable features. Why they would feel even more relieved if the whole W.P. were removed.

* * * *

The "Times of India" writes learnedly on the Calcutta buffaloes and says that Government ought not to hand them over to the Calcutta Corporation, where "considerations of electoral and communal advantages might prevail" over the sufferings of the buffaloes.

* * * *

We entirely agree with the mature wisdom of Bori Bunder but we think a few more safeguards might be incorporated in the White Paper, in time, to protect the interests of, (1) Calcutta buffaloes, (2) Bombay buffaloes, (3) Madras buffaloes, and (4) British buffaloes.

* * * *

The same franchise should be granted to them all, but British buffaloes ought not to be guaranteed the rights they enjoy in Britain. That'll be hard on them, but they must understand that there is too much communalism in India.

* * * *

On the other hand Bombay buffaloes might like to be protected against the invasion of Madras buffaloes, for there is already much inter-provincial communal jealousy. So some additional safeguards might be incorporated in the W.P. before it finds a permanent resting place in W.P.B.!

* * * *

After these safeguards are provided a conference should be called at some central place—say Matunga or Kumbakonam—with an impartial buffaloe president to ratify the revised White Paper, with a proviso that there will be revision of the safeguards after 10 years." Blow to Red politics!

SWADESHI THEN AND NOW

Tide Of 1930 Now Ebbing Away

HUGE IMPORTS

Mrs. Munshi Opens Ahmedabad Museum

AHMEDABAD, July 2.

The tide of Swadeshi which was flowing high in the country in 1930, is now ebbing and the figures of imports are mounting up, declared Mrs. Lilavati Munshi of Bombay opening the Swadeshi Museum, to-day, before a large gathering.

The Museum is the first of its kind to be opened in the Bombay Presidency.—A.P.

CURRENCY UNIFICATION

China Issues Five Million New Standard Silver Dollars

(Special Cable.)

SHANGHAI, July 2.

In pursuance of the Central Banks' policy of currency unification five million new standard silver dollars was issued to-day under the supervision of the Foreign Mint Expert, who certified that coins had passed the legal tests.

REMOVE CAUSES OF CRISIS

RUGBY, July 1.

The "Times" city editor recalls that the major purpose of the World Economic Conference is to discuss how far by international co-operation it is possible to remove causes which brought about reduction in world trade and caused instability not only of currencies, but of almost every form of economic life.

It is often said that catastrophic fall in prices is responsible for the world economic crisis. That is true, but until the causes of fall which continued since 1920 have been removed or at any rate diminished, return to real or natural stability, which is only stability that can be permanent, will be out of question. Therefore, not at the beginning, but only when the Conference completes its labours, will it be possible to say how far nations succeeded in restoring conditions of natural stability.

JIMMY-AMY FLIGHT PLAN

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

— LONDON, July 1.

Mollison's biplane "Seafarer" reconditioned will be down from the Stag Lane on July 5.

If weather is favourable it may be possible for aviators to leave Pendine, Wales dawn of 4th for New York in the first stage of the great flight then attefpting non-stop flight to Baghdad. They hope to break the world's record for long distance, and if they succeed, they will restart as soon as possible for England aiming to return to Croydon about a week after the flight of about 12,000 miles.

PROTEST AGAINST COW SLAUGHTER

Mangrol Durbar Urged To Withdraw Firman

THREAT OF RESORTING TO SATYAGRAH BY HINDUS

Allegations Of Communalism In State: Hindu Officers Being Replaced By Muslims

A meeting of the Bombay citizens of Mangrol was held under the auspices of the Young Men's Jain Association on Sunday afternoon at Kothari's Wadi, Mint Road, to protest against the recent order promulgated by the Mangrol Durbar allowing the killing of cows in that State. Quite a large number of Mangrolians attended, Shethy Shj. K R. P. Shroff presiding.

Several speakers addressed the meeting. Among them were Messrs. Mulchand Dalal Tribhovandas, K. R. P. Shroff, Maganlal Mehta, Jamaladdin Makhmoor and others.

Speaking at some length a speaker pointed out the illegality and inhumanity of the Mangrol Durbar's order, which overrode the law enacted by the forefathers of the present ruler which prohibited the killing of cows in the State, the Durbar had broken the contract of 1851 and the solemn promises made by Shaikh Badamiya Saheb.

SURPRISING ORDER.

Cambay and Randhanpur it was said, were two Mahomedan territories, where it was the custom not to slaughter cows or to bring in even a piece of mutton. He, therefore, expressed his surprise that despite these facts such an order had been issued. It was remarked that when the Mahajan deputation waited on the Durbar Saheb he evaded it on the plea of indifferent health, whereas Muslim leaders were allowed interviews without let or hindrance. Apart from this the Hindu subjects of Mangrol were heavily taxed. One of the speakers went on to say that they did not want the Durbar Saheb to understand that these were Jehangiri days.

THREAT OF SATYAGRAH.

Mr. Tribhovandas even threw a challenge that unless the unjustifiable order were withdrawn the younger Hindus of Mangrol would not keep quiet, and look, on. They would prepare for passive resistance. Under the Baithul Mal Tax, the Hindus of Mangrol were said to have suffered much, and they died without leaving heirs. Despite repeated protests the Durbar had failed to listen and cancel the order, showing an out-and-out communalistic policy.

COMMUNALISM.

They said that the Durbar paid large sums of money out of the public revenue to the Muslim subjects. The Hindu officers in the State were being replaced by Muslims. Keen interest was taken by the Durbar in converting Hindus into Muslims, and those who embraced Islam were gettig posts in the State. By the promulgating of Sec. 144A no meeting could be held in Mangrol.

REFRAIN FROM PROVOCATION.

Mr. Jamaluddin Makhmoor then spoke. He advised those speakers who were inclined to indulge in provocative speeches not to do so.

He pointed out that words of provocation did no good at any time. If only they bore with patience for a time they could surely succeed in inducing the Durbar Sahab to annul the much discussed and condemned Firman. He assured the gathering that he would do all in his power towards this end. He urged his hearers not to give the matter any communal colouring. Adalat (justice) he said must prevail in the end. Even if life was to be dedicated he would not lag behind in fighting for the rights of the Mangrol Hindus.

"MOST UNJUSTIFIABLE FIRMAN."

In his presidential address Mr. Shroff said that as far as he could see the Firman itself was most unjustifiable and he saw no reason how the Duobar could come to issue it. He referred to the hospitality extended by the Hindus to the Parsi community when they first landed on the shores of Gujerat. The Parsis themselves considered the cow as a sacred animal and he assured his audience that the Parsis were with them in their rightful protests against the Durbar's order.

The meeting next unanimously passed the following resolution:—

"That this meeting of the Y. M. Jain Association protests against the recent communique of the Maugrol Durbar permitting cow slaughter and hopes that the Durbar, looking to the growing Hindu. Muslim Unity, will soon withdraw the same."

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting came to a close.

SAPRU BOOKS HIS PASSAGE

ALLAHABAD, July 1.

News has reached here from London that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has booked his passage for India by the steamer leaving Marseilles on 7th July.

It is therefore likely that he will appear in the Meerut Conspiracy Case appeals.—A.P.

MARRIAGE PARTY BURIED ALIVE

Victims Extricated But Boy Succumbs To Injuries

U. P. HOUSE COLLAPSE

Hundreds Of Families Homeless In Aligarh Due To Heavy Rains

ALLAHABAD, July 2.

Eight persons are reported to have been killed from house collapses owing to heavy rains at Aligarh, and hundreds of families are rendered homeless.

At Hathras, a marriage party of about fifteen persons were buried alive in a newly built house. They were soon extricated, but a boy of ten years succumbed to his injuries.—A. P.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re 1 for 16 words Abbreviations and numbers (upto 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.——The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.——The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle", Old Custom House Road, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Numbers should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—Services of an expert having thorough practical knowledge of Woollen Cloth Finishing Machinery. Apply with copies of testimonials stating lowest salary acceptable to: The Shaikh Gulam Sadik Woollen Mills, Grant Trunk Road, Amritsar (813).

Dacca University:—Wanted a temporary Reader in Physics on a salary within the scale of Rs. 400-50-600, per mensem, initial salary depending on qualifications. Nine copies of application and of all testimonials must be forwarded to the Registrar, not later than 31st August, 1933. Particulars of the appointment will be supplied on request. (6873).

The M. & S. M Railway Employees' Urban Bank, Limited,— Wanted.—Applications are invited for the post of a Secretary for the M. & S. M. Ry. Employees' Urban Bank Ltd., on a salary on a Grade of Rs. 250-20-350 per mensem. None but those with an academical distinction, preferably an associate member of an Institute of Bankers in England or India with not less than 10 years Banking experience in a responsible position, aged not more than 45 years, need apply. Selected candidates will be required to furnish security of Rs. 10,000/-, Rs. 5,000/- of which must be in cash and the balance by Fidelity Guarantee. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before 20th July, 1933. A. E. W. Jervis, Chairman, of the Board of Directors, Adam's Park, Park Town, Madras, 28th June, 1933. (6887).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Service of companionship or office. sales management here or abroad required by smart, energetic foreign educated, I.C.S. failed, but Commercial Degrees & Diplomas Holder, write mentioning salary Box No. 826, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

Hindu Restaurant—Large up-to-date premises in Medows Street, excellent situation. Apply Box No. 124, "Bombay Chronicle."

20. OFFICES TO LET.

For Solicitors—Well-lighted and airy Office premises in Meadows Street. Reasonable Rent. Apply Box No. 123, "Bombay Chronicle."

53. DENTISTS.

Wanted a qualified Dentist. Daily for one hour. Apply sharp to Box 823. "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Paranjpe's Science and Mathematics Classes for Matriculation and F.Y.A. Students commence from 3rd July at Tayabji House, near Vianelli Restaurant, Choupatty. (821).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

A distressed Hindu youth will be highly grateful to the gentleman who can kindly offer a loan of Rs. 250 on pronote. Repayable in monthly instalments with interest. Please write to box No. 828, "Bombay Chronicle."

Repay Hundred Rupees Loan by twelve monthly instalments of nine rupees. Dwarakabai Memorial Savings and Loan Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar, (809).

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkhas Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, and Mhow. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

85. ENGINEERS.

Wanted Matriculates for Subordinate Engineer training for July, 1933 Session. Specialised tuition for Recognised Engg. Examinations. Unique Employment Facilities. Scholarships given. Free prospectus from Principal, Hewett Engineering College, Lucknow. (720).

100. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted—A Secondhand Boiler and a Steam Engine. Apply with particulars, Box No. 799 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a second-hand cloth calendering machine in perfect order. Apply to Bhawani Prasad Girdhar Lall, Cawnpore. With lowest price. (802).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co Ltd.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch Per Insertion
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns

NOTICE

THE SHARE TRANSFER BOOK of the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co. Ltd., will be closed from Wednesday, the 12th July, 1933, to Wednesday the 26th July, 1933, both days inclusive, by order of the Board.

HORMUSJEE SONS & CO., Agents.

6876

Public Notice

The Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co., Ltd.

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate No. 9320 in respect of 5 Ordinary Shares Nos. 507826 to 507830 of The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Gulamhusen Hajibhai Mukhkhi, has been lost or mislaid. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered office Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within one month from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Share Certificate will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

GULAMHUSEN HAJIBHAI,
Dated 1st July, 1933.

827

Lucknow University

A UNITARY, TEACHING AND RESIDENTIAL UNIVERSITY.

1. The next session will commence on August 1st 1933, but admissions have already commenced. Admissions are now being made by correspondence. Copies of application forms and details regarding fees, procedure etc. can be had FREE OF COST from the University Office.

2. Instruction is provided for courses leading up to the following degrees:—

B.A., M.A., Ph.D.; B.Sc., M.Sc, D.Sc.; B.Com; LL.B.; M.B.B.S.

Facilities for higher research work are available in all departments of study.

It is permissible to take up M.A. (or M.Sc.) and LL.B. Courses together and to appear for both examinations simultaneously after two years study.

3. A copy of the Prospectus can be had from the Superintendent, Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow for -/12/- (or Rs. 1/1/- including postage).

REGISTRAR.

6891

NOTICE

SHOLAPUR MUNICIPALITY.

This Municipality have got rather a big programme of works of laying water supply pipe lines and water purification and underground outfall sewer and Sewage disposal works costing about Rs. 10|- lakhs, which they want to carry out during the course of the next few years. For this purpose they have engaged the necessary staff. In addition to this, the Municipality desire to engage the services of an expert firm of Engineers or an Engineer for scrutinising the plans and estimates prepared by the above staff, for supervising the work during construction, for giving advice in all matters and in fact for taking the responsibility of the whole works. Such firms or Engineers as are competent and prepared to undertake this job are requested to correspond with the undersigned for their terms and conditions.

(Sd.) B. N. TAKKAL,
President,
Sholapur Municipality.

6890

SALE NOTICE

REWA STATE

MINOR FOREST PRODUCE including KATHA and MYROBOLANS, Rewa State will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION on the 19th July, 1933, at 12 noon, at Kothi Rewa. Lease will be for three years. The closing lease was at an annual sum of Rs. 1,34,000. The average annual extraction of Katha is 4,000 maunds and Myrobolans 1,00,000 maunds. Ten per cent. of the annual amount of lease will have to be deposited at the time of auction, and the balance to make up one-third required under the terms of lease as security within one month from the date of auction. A copy of the lease form can be obtained on payment of Rs. 2 from the undersigned to whom application be made for any other particulars.

(Sd.) S.C. JOSHI,
B Sc., P.F.S.,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Umaria Division, Jmarla.

6882

Public Notices

NOTICE

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB, LIMITED.

The Rates of Admission to the Enclosures, inclusive of Entertainment Tax, are as under:—

	Rs.
Season Ticket (Members') ...	50
Coupon Book (Non-Member)	65
Lady's Coupon Book or Season Ticket ...	15
Day Tickets—First Enclosure: Gentleman ...	6/4
Lady ...	3/2
Day Ticket—Second Enclosure: Admission ...	2/8
Soldiers in Uniform ...	1/4

6893

Legal Notices

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
AND OF THE NEW SWADESHI MILLS COMPANY, LTD., Beawar.
(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Creditors of the above Company that they should submit their claims in writing against the abovenamed company of any dues to the undersigned on or before the 20th day of July, 1933. As after that date no claim will be entertained.

B. D. GARGIEYA,
R.A., G.D.A., A.I.S.A.,
Official Liquidator.
Beawar, the 29th June, 1933.

6895

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TYEBALLI MAHOMEDALLI, ESUFALLI MAHOMEDALLI and HUSEINABAI MAHOMEDALLI, all of Bombay Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients:—

That any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Tamarind House, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within FOURTEEN days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate at and fronting the North side of the Main Road on the First Nagpada Estate of the Board without the Fort of Bombay which piece is known as plot No. 30 in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and fifty-three decimal point thirty-nine square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3692 and Cadastral Survey No. 251 of Byculla Division and bounded on the East by Plot No. 30B and the West by Plot No. 30D, on the North by a passage and on the South by the Main Road and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E Ward No. 3300 (1) and Street No. 3 and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagors.

Bombay dated this 1st day of July, 1933.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

6898

PROCLAMATION

BOMBAY TO WIT—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the Third Sessions of 1933 of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the Fourth day of July, 1933, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all crimes and offences committed within its jurisdiction. (For further particulars, see "Bombay Government Gazette," Part II, dated 15th June, 1933.)

HUGH G. COCKE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Dated this 21st June, 1933

6852

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. KAIKHUSHROO RATTONJI PESTONJI SHROFF and PESTONJI RATTONJI PESTONJI SHROFF, both of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, exchange, lease, lien, charge trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 41, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 643 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenements and bungalow standing thereon situate, lying and being at Wadia Street, Tardeo, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, known as "Minoo Lodge," registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 312 and 512 (part) New No. 13834 (part) Old Survey Nos. 442-446 (part) New Survey No. 3/3394 and Cadastral Survey No. 364 (part) Tardeo Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3808 (1). Street No. 139 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Sorabji Bhikaji Dubash, on or towards the West by Tardeo Road, on or towards the North by the property of Radhabai Narayan K. Bhoine and on or towards the South by the property of Framroze Cawasji Shroff.

Dated this 1st day of July, 1933.

R. E. PAPA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

6897

AUCTION SALES

GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT OLD MEMONWADA ROAD, BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Khandwala & Chhotalal Attorneys for Mr. Maneklal Jeychand, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Umer the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 12th January, 1932, made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on MONDAY, the 3rd July, 1933, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Fazandari land belonging to the Fazandar Ladha Ebrahim with dwelling houses situate at Memonwada Road (Old) containing 197 square yards and registered under New Survey No. 300 and Cadastral Survey No. 1307 of the Mandvi Division B Ward No. 2395 and Street Nos. 459, 461.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Khandwala & Chhotalal Attorneys for the Mortgagee or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 6th July, 1933, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at "Back Bay View", 1st Floor, opposite Charni Road Station, Queen's Road, valuable household furniture such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner wagon, drawing room suites, writing table, almyrahs, bedsteads, dressing chest of drawers, teapoys, carpets, cane furniture, hat stands, E. table fan, picture, one lot Law Books, etc., etc.

The property of a late gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and furniture is on view.

BENNETT & CO.,

Income Tax & Super Tax

Statutory Statement of Accounts Prepared Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.

Telephone No 22997.

B. L. THOSAR
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
495-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

Breaking all Records for Popularity

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

Gives you the greatest thrill of your life by his amazing exploits on a lonely island, living like

r. ROBINSON CRUSOE

UNITED ARTISTS' Production teeming with Excitement and Entertainment.

See how he defies the frenzied mob of savages, with their charming damsel in his arms

ALSO SHOWING ALL-COLOUR SILLY SYMPHONY "SPRINGS OF BIRDS" AND UNIVERSAL NEWSREEL

DAILY: 6-30 AND 10 P.M.

WELLINGTON TALKIES

DHOBI TALAO, Tel. 22666

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	T'	Arrive	Leave
Hakusan Maru	10,500	.. @	10 July
*Tottori Maru	5973	2 July	13 July
Haruna Maru	10,500	.. @	25 July
*Bengal Maru	5396	18 July	2 August
Katori Maru	10000	.....@	8 August
x Tango Maru	6893.	30 July.	13 August.
Kashima Maru	10000	...	†22 Aug.
*Tokiwa Maru	6972	16 Aug	2 Sept

*Limited passengers Japanese food.

x Calls at Colombo. @ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Colombo	Leave Marseilles	Arrive
Suwa Maru	10700	20 July	7 Aug	
Fushimi Maru	11000	3 Aug	21 Aug	

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO Via HONOLULU.

Chichibu Maru	17000		2 Aug.
Tatsuta Maru	17000		16 Aug

KOBE-SEATTLE Via VANCOUVER

Hiye Maru	11600	31 July	
Heian Maru	11600		14 Aug.

Subject to alteration without notice.

For particulars re Freight and Passage please apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Cox's Building, Hornby Road
Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279;
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES Between

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

THE CARLTON

DAILY THREE SHOWS
4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

The greatest jungle picture screened in Bombay is still going strong!

"NAGANA"

WITH
TALA BIRELL
MELVYN DOUGLAS
and thousands in the cast.

Also a SLIM SUMMERVILLE Comedy in two parts

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

SAHARA GOLD BLADES

Ismail Siddick & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Save Your Income-Tax

BY CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts.
Telephone No. 24185.
OFFICE:—
M. P. Batia Building, Pydhony, Bombay

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

The Special Aspirin for the Tropics

'CAFIASPIRIN'

Safe and Effective

WORKINGS OF COMPANIES

Mills, Banks And Cement Concerns

Messrs. Jamnadas Morarjee & Sons have issued the following report showing working of some companies:—

For the year ended 31st December 1932::—

The Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ltd.—Showed a profit of Rs. 55,690 as against Rs. 1,07,562 in 1931. Rs. 19,401 brought forward from last account. A sum of Rs. 20,000 appropriated to Building and Machinery Depreciation Funds and Rs. 10,000 reserve for Income and Super Tax. A dividend at Rs. 2 per share is declared against Rs. 2-3/4 in the preceding year. Rs. 5.091 is being carried forward.

Spindles 9520 and Looms 277.

THE SASSOON & ALLIANCE SILK MILL CO., LTD.

	Lacs.
Capital	5.00
Funds	3.99
Unclaimed Dividends	.02
Reserve for Income Tax	.29
Other Liabilities	.32
Profit & Loss a5c	.45
	10.07
Block a/c (Rs. 18,80,840 written off)	1.68
Stores and Spares	.18
Stock-in-Trade	1.12
Outstandings	2.62
Cash & Other Balances	4.47
	10.07
To Raw Silk	1,89,010
To Cotton Yarn	58,392
To Stores	56,438
To Fuel & Electric Energy	14.530
To Wages and Office Establishment Charges	2.50,665
To General Charges	14,061
To Secretaries & Treasurer's Commission	10,000
To Other Expenses	26,924
To Profit	55,690
	6,75,710
By Cloth & Yarn a/c	6.36,554
To Other Income	2,193
To Interest	36,960
	6,75,710

The Indian Bleaching, Dyeing & Printing Works Ld.:—Showed a profit of Rs. 2,18,177 against Rs. 2,07,402 in 1931. A final dividend at Rs. 6 per share is paid, making for the year Rs. 10 as against Rs. 9 in the preceding year. Rs. 89,000 appropriated to various depreciation accounts and Rs. 20,000 provided for Income and other Taxes. A sum of Rs. 8,788 is being carried forward.

THE INDIAN BLEACHING, DYEING & PRINTING WORKS LTD.

	Lacs.
Capital	12.00
Reserve Fund	9.84
Unclaimed Dividends	.31
Other Liabilities	3.76
Profit & Loss a/c	1.90
	27.81
Block a/c (Rs. 9,50,851 written off)	18.44
Stores and Spares	.48
Stock-in-Trade	1.01
Outstandings	7.17
Investment	.01
Cash and Other Balances	.70
	27.81
To Dye Stuffs & Chemicals	4,37,306
To Stores	88,757
To Fuel	1,24,353
To Salaries, Wages and Office Establishment	3,50,180
To Agents Commission	24,241
To Other Ekpenses	1,55,549
To Profit	2,18,177
	13,98.563
By B'eaching & Dyeing Charges	13,97,864
By Other Income	699
	13,98,563

The Bundi Portland Cement, Ltd.—Showed a profit of Rs. 6,28,508 as against 4,90:474 in the preceding year. Rs. 25,000 set aside in writing down expenditure on purchase of rights and Rs. 85,000 appropriated to Reserve Fund. A final dividend at annas twelve per share is paid, saking for the year Re. 1 1/4, the same as last year. Rs. 29,953 is being carried forward. Despatches of cement during 1932 showed an increase of about 4 p c as compared with 1931.

THE BUNDI PORTLAND CEMENT LD.

	Lacs.
Capital	40.00
Reserve Fund	12.00
Unclaimed Dividends	.35
Other Liabilities	5.13
Profit & Loss a/c	3.30
	60.78
	60.78
Block a/c	34.33
Stores & Spares	4.36
Live Stock	.01
Stock in trade	2.21
Outstandings	5.44
Investments	13.84
Cash and Other Balances	.59
	60.78
	Lacs.
To Office Allowance. Agent's Commission etc	2,09,428
To Income & Super Tax	1,92,084
To Other Expenses	11,377
To Depreciation	3,96.290
To Profit	6,28;509
	14,37,688
By gross profit on cement	13,63,045
By Other income	74,643
	14.37,688

1st report for the period ended 3rd April 1933:—

The Coimbatore Cement Co., Ld.—The Company have secured the mining rights and concessions and purchased most of the land required, an order for the Cement manufacturing machinery has been placed. It is decided to take electric motive power for the working factory, from the Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme.

THE COMBATORE CEMENT CO., LD.

	Lacs.
Capital Fully paid	2.25
Capital Part paid	5.76
Liabilities	126
	9.27
	Lacs.
Capital Expenditure	4.34
Preliminary & Other expenses	.64
Stores & Spares	.11
Outstandings	.08
Cash & Other Balances	4.10
	9.27

For the year ended 31st March 1933:—

The Union Bank of India Ld.—Showed a profit of Rs. 2,27.794 as compared with Rs. 2,16,852 in 1931-32. Rs. 10,000; written off the premises account, Rs. 20,000 set aside for Income and Super Tax. A dividend at annas four per share is paid. the same as last year. Rs. 55.645 to being caried forward.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LD.

	Lacs.
Capital Fund	39.95
Reserve Fund	7.00
Fixed & Other Deposits	58.40
Unclaimed Dividends	.72
Other Liabilities	1.16
Profit & Loss a/c	2.85
	1.10.08
Investments	52.84
Loans & Advances	34.89
Bank's premises & etc. (Rs. 13.55,227) written off)	3.96
Outstandings	1.59
Cash & Other Balances	16.80
	1.10.08

The Allahabad Bank Ld.:—Showed a profit of Rs. 5,74,595. A final dividend at the rate of 12 per cent and a bonus at 6 per cent. per annum is paid. making the same rate per cent for the year, against the same as last year.

THE ALLAHABAD BANK LD.

	Lacs.
Capital Ordy & Prefs.	35.50
Reserve Fund	44.50
Provident Fund	16.14
Fixed & Other Deposits	10,81.59
Unclaimed Dividends	.12
Other Liabilities	3.79
Profits & Loss a/c	7.14
	11.88.78
	Lacs.
Investment	5.27.54
Bank's Premises etc.	50.85
Loans & Advances	4.24.84
Outstandings	6.80
Cash & Other Balances	1.78.74
	11.88.76

The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd:—Showed a profit of Rs. 65.354 as against Rs. 1.25.013 in the preceding year. Rs. 25,000 set aside for doubtful debts.A dividend at Rs. 2 per share is declared, as compared with Rs. 3 in the last year. Rs. 15,970 is being carried forward.

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD.

	Lacs.
Capital	12.97
Funds	10.96
4 p c Mortgage Debentures	10.42
Fixed & Other Deposits	1,94.87
Unclaimed Dividends	.13
Other Liabilities	10.54
Profit & Loss a/c	.92
	2,40.81
	Lacs.
Investments	96.28
Loans & Advances	94.51
(Rs. 1,89,203 doubtful)	
Land & Buildings etc.	.50
Outstandings	7.68
Cash & Other Balances	41.84
	2,40.81

The Indian Mercantile Insurance Co., Ld:—Showed a net premium 1,36,413 as against Rs. 1,67,526 in the preceding year. Rs. 49,876 interest and other income. Rs. 9,464 and Rs. 15,000 transferred to General Revenue Account from Fire Revenue Account and from the Reserve Fund respectively. A dividend at Rs. 2-8 and a bonus of annas eight per share is declared, against Rs. 2-8 last year.

THE INDIAN MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO., LD.

	Lacs.
Capital paid up	423
Reserve Fund	3.00
Fire Insurance Fund	2.25
Depreciation of Securities Fund	2.13
Unclaimed Dividends	.17
Other Liabilities	1.03
Profit & Loss a/c	.65
	13:46
	Lacs.
Investments	12.01
(Market Value Rs. 11,40,353)	
Furniture etc.	.08
Outstandings	1.19
Cash & Other Balances	.18
	13.46

For the year ended 31st March, 1933:—

The Sind Light Rlys. Ld:—Showed a net profit of Rs. 77,454 as against Rs. 34,567 in the preceding year. Rs. 25,000 transferred to Reserve Fund and Rs. 10.000 taken away as reserve for stone-ballasting. A final dividend at Rs. 1½ per share is declared, making for the year Rs. 2½ per share as against Rs. 1½ in 1931-32. Rs. 5.240 is being caried forward.

THE SIND LIGHT RLYS. LD.

	Lacs.
Capital	4.64
Funds	4.25
Reduction Capital Unclaimed	.19
Unclaimed Dividends	.02
Profit & Loss a/c	.39
	9.49
	Lacs.
Capital Expenditure	8.60
Outstandings	.15
Cash and Other Balances	.74
	9.49

For the year ended 31st December 1932.

The Alcok, Ashdown & Co. Ltd.:—Showed a loss of Rs. 7,052 as against 1,64,891 in 1931. A debit balance of Rs. 1,46,348 brought forward from last account, making Rs. 1,53,401. A sum of Rs. 50,000 transferred from the Equalisation of Dividend Fund. A divirdend at Rs. 5 per share is paid, absorbing Rs. 43,125: as against the same as last year. A debit balance of Rs. 1.46.526 is being carried forward.

THE ALCOCK ASHODOWN & CO., LTD.

	Lacs.
Capital	8.62
Funds	21.70
Departmental Funds	6.00
Unclaimed Dividends	.10
Other Liabilities	.82
	37.24
	Lacs.
Capital Expenditure	18.95
Stock-in-Trade	5.25
Work-in-Progress	.72
Outstandings	1.91
Investments	8.38
Cash & Other Balances	.50
Profit and Loss a/c	1.53
	37.24
To Machinery & Building Repairs	20,780
To Salaries	1,69,760
To Agent's Commission & Office Allowance	34.790
To Depreciation	87,718
To Other Expenses	91,837
	4,04,885
By Profit on Trading	3,49,209
By Interest	45,183
By Other Income	3,441
By Loss	7,052
	4,04,885

For the year ended 30th June, 1932:—

The Burma Corporation Ltd:—Showed a profit of Rs. 69,66,959 compared with Rs. 61,68,402 in the previous year. Rs. 5,02,006 interest income. Rs. 19,60,686 appropriated to Depreciation on machinery. Rs. 16,39,238 to silver excise duty; Rs. 1,03,873 to Income and Super Tax and Rs. 29,200 loss on exchange, leaving a net profit of Rs. 28,72,546; a sum of Rs. 6,17;629 brought forward from last year's account. A final dividend at 2 annas per share is paid, making for the year annas four as against annas three in the preceding year.

THE BURMA CORPORATION LTD.

	Lacs.
Capital	13.54.17
Reserve Fund	20.23
Income Tax Aeserve	17.39
Other Liabilities	16.50
Profit & Loss a/c	17.97
	14.26.26
	Lacs.
Capital Expenditure	12.09.59
Stores & Spares	39.07
Metals-on-Hand	37.89
Investments	73.72
Outstandings	33.04
Cash & Other Balances	32.95
	14,26.26

For the year ended 31st March, 1933:—

The Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co., Ld:—Showed a net profit of Rs. 63,687 as compared with Rs. 57.532 in 1931-32. 40,050 appropriated to various depreciation accounts an dafter deducting Rs. 2,339 being the Agent's commission. thus leaving a balance of Rs. 22;158 including Rs. 860 brought forward. A dividend on their preference share at Rs. 3-4 less tax absorbing Rs. 12,133 and as the preferential Capital paid from 1st May 1933, now that liability expires. A dividend at Rs. 3 free of income-tax per ordinary share against nil in 1931-32. Rs. 1,024 is being carried over.

THE SIRDAR CARBONIC GAS CO, LD.

	Lacs
Capital Ord.	3.00
Capital Prefs. (now paid)	2.24
Reserve and other Funds	7.36
Reserve for paying off preference shares	2.24
Other Liabilities	.29
Profit and Loss a/c	.22
	15.95
	Lacs
Capital Expenditure	9.09
(Rs. 7,84,915 written off)	
Stores and Spares	.12
Investments	1.25
Stock-in-Trade	4.30
Outstandings	.57
Cash and other balances	.62
	15.95

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, June 30.

F.P. Bales.	1932-33.	1931-32.
Receipts to date		
29/6/33	8665000	9863000
Receipts Yesterday		
29/6/33	9000	18000
Exports to date		
29/6/33	7775000	8396000
Stock at Ports		
23/6/33	3576000	3602000
Stock at Interior Towns	23/6/33 1393000	1449000
Stock at Liverpool		
23/6/33	781000	824000
Visible Supply		
23/6/33	7215000	7160000
Quantity in Sight		
23/6/33	13179000	14471000
Quantity ought of Sight	23/6/33 12750000	12503000

only expert watchmakers

—can guarantee the Quality

-of intricate miniature watches

BUY A WEST END

WEST END WATCH Co BOMBAY CALCUTTA

SEND FOR LARGE FREE CATALOGUE

KAMALA SNOW for THE SKIN & COMPLEXION

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Doctors always recommend MOIST heat

Follow their advice and use

KAOPLASMA

THE MODERN PAIN KILLING PACK

Spread it over the affected part as you would butter on bread and its antiseptic and curative properties will penetrate right to the seat of the pain bringing healing and comfort in a manner never achieved by the old-fashioned and messy linseed poultice.

The basis of *Kaoplasma* is a natural curative mud; into this is worked all manner of valuable extracts and oils, making it redolent with remedial force.

Use *Kaoplasma* in Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pneumonia—for Abscesses, Strained Muscles, Bruises. In short, wherever heat is needed.

Of all Chemists and Dealers.

BURGOYNE BURBIDGES & CO. LTD

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

LONDON. E.6. EST. 1741

Prof. GAJJAR'S FEVER-DROPS

The wonderful and cheapest remedy for all kinds of fevers including typhoid. Perfectly harmless and has no after effects of quinine. 24 doses bottle only for 5 annas. Can be conveniently carried in a pocket.

Available at JADHAVJEE GOVARDHANDAS. AMERSEY KHIMJEE. ORIENTAL MEDICAL STORES and others. Bombay 2.

CALCUTTA INSURANCE, LIMITED

86, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

AN UP-TO-DATE LIFE OFFICE

PAYING BONUS FROM THE VERY BEGINNING LATEST BONUS Rs. 15 ON WHOLE LIFE & Rs. 13 ON ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

WANTED CHIEF AGENTS & ORGANISERS for Bombay Presidency or portions thereof. Experienced men or Established firms with first class records in Life Insurance only need apply to:—

THE NATIONAL TRUST LTD. Managers.

Dr. B. N. DESAI, L.M.&S. (Vadtalia, SURAT)

Cures Radically HYDROCELE Without Operation

in 15 minutes. In Bombay every month from 1st to 6th IN SIRDAR GRIHA (HOTEL), CRAWFORD MARKET.

For Booklet or details and certs. send 3 annas stamps.

THE "TOOTH PASTE OF THE DAY" " " TASTE

'PROFULLA' : NO SOAP : SWADESHI

ANTISEPTIC, STERILIZER, Removes OVER SENSIBILITY of Teeth, Hardens GUM, stops BLEEDING, and INSURES against DISEASES.

What More Can You Expect?

Ask your Stockists for it at As. 8 a Tube or

The GUJRAT PHARMACY

Kalkadevi, Hathi Bldg., BOMBAY.

FRY'S

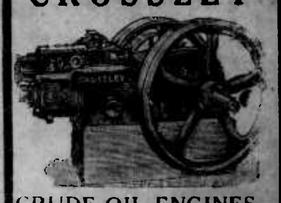
4 FOODS IN 1

"Doctors recommend it. A teaspoonful in a cup of milk is a valuable meal in itself."

MALT • COCOA MILK • LECITHIN

Wilson & Co., P.O. Box 2, Madras • Cama Norton & Co., 23, Medows Street, Bombay • Nusserwanjee & Co., Machi Miani Road, Karachi • Shimwell & Bros. (Calcutta), Ltd., P.O. Box 2, Calcutta.

CHEAPER POWER THAN ELECTRICITY CROSSLEY



CRUDE OIL ENGINES.

BUY HIGH CLASS

MACHINE TOOLS

Apply Sole Agents:-

Eruch D. Engineer & Co.

Apollo Street. BOMBAY.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 1.

October, 1933	10.40
December, 1933	10.55
January, 1934	10.62
March, 1934	10.75
May, 1934	10.92
Middling Spot	10.30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, July 1.

July	10.10
October	10.37
Middling Spot	10.10

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, July 1.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	10,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, July 1.

10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Closing.
July, 1933	6.18
August, 1933	6.18
September, 1933	6.18
October, 1933 6.12	6.19
November, 1933	6.20
December, 1933	6.21
January, 1934 6.16	6.22
February, 1934	6.24
March, 1934 6.20	6.26
April, 1934	6.27
May, 1934	6.29
June, 1934	6.30
Middling Spot	6.42

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 1.

SAKELLARIDIS:	
July, 1933	8.05
October, 1933	8.17
November, 1933	8.23
January, 1934	8.30
March, 1934	8.37
May, 1934	8.44
July, 1934	8.51
F. G. F. Spot	8.40

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 1.

BROACH:	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.43
Fine, (Good Staple)	5.55
Superfine, (Good Staple)	5.67
C. P. OOMRA:	
Good, (No. 1 Staple)	5.43
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.58
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	5.73
BENGAL:	
Good	4.42
Fine	4.52
Superfine	4.62
Scinde:	
Good	4.52
Fine	4.62
Superfine	4.72

LONLON SILVER.
London, July 1.

Silver:—Business small.

Spot	18-1/2
Forward	18-5/8

in the letter boxes of San Antonio, Texas, puzzled the postal officials till experts found that the stamps had been eaten off by ants attracted by the gum.

Five babies—three boys and two girls—all alive and healthy, were born at one birth in Foggia, Italy to Antonia Coppola, the wife of a labourer.

LONDON GOLD.
London, July 1.

Gold Bars fine per oz. £6-2-4-1/2.

LINSEED OILS
London, July 1.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt—

July sellers 206
Sept/Dec sellers 21

LONDON EXCHANGE.
London, July 1.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	14.26
Amsterdam	8.43-1/3
Brussels	24.19
Madrid	40.40
Milan	64.15
Berne	17.54
Paris	86.15
Prague	113.87
T. T. London on New York	4.31-3/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, July 1.

Bank Bills, 3 months market rate, 0-1/2 per cent. to 0-9/16 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months market rate. 0-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months market rate. 2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months market rate. 2-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.
Interest day to day Loan 0-3/8 per cent.
Interest 7 day's Market Loan 0-3/8 per cent.

LONDON PRODUCE

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcelse London July 1.—July/Aug sellers 23/6
Wheat Barletta Russo Parcels—Aug sellers 23/3
Wheat South Australian parcels—July/Aug sellers 26/9

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET
London, July 1.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)—Spot 8 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, July 1.

Chartered Bank of I A and C £14 3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg) £130
P and O Banking Corporation £10 nominal
National Bank of India £40 5/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent £110 1/2
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent £99 1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £59 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £68
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £80
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £105 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent £72 7/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent £99
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £109 1/2

LONDON METAL.
London, July 1.

London Metal market is closed to-day.

SEEDS
London, July 1.

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c i f ton—No offers
Castorseed Bombay (Hull) c i f ton—July/Aug sellers £11-5-0
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Continent ton+ July/Aug sellers £10-17-6

LINSEED
London, July 1.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton July/Aug sellers £11-17-6
Linseed La Plata c i f Hull ton—July/Aug sellers £10-15-0
Linseed Bombay (London) ton—July/Aug sellers £12-7-6

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, June 30.

	Bales.
Central India	313
Berar	53
Dhollera	258
Rajputana	231
Compta-Dharwar	506
Western-Northerns	601
Tinnevelly & Cambolia	79
East Africans	2
Total Cotton	2,043
	Cwts.
Wheat	618
Linseed	2,402
Rape, Rai & Mustard seeds	112
Gingellyseed	57
Poppyseed	23
Groundnuts	4,720
Castorseed	412
Rice	5,238
Myrabollams	1,490
Cottonseed	7,004
Gram	150
Joowar	88
Barley	501
Bajree	868
	Tons.
Coal	1,438

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, June 30.

	Season to date	This Week	CORRESPONDING. Season 1931-32	Week 1932
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	13.341	171	14,517	46
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	5.784	180	4,965	30
Exports from U. S. Ports	7,849	144	8,407	66
Of which to Japan	1,553	36	2.246	12
Of which to China	287	10	1.038	4
Of which to G. B.	1,382	32	1.286	14
Of which to Germany	1,818	39	1,564	10
Stock at New York	—	188	—	204
Stocks at U. S. Ports	—	3478	—	3.577
Stocks at U. S. Interior Towns	—	1,345	—	1,430
World's Visible Supply	—	8,951	—	9,027
Of which American Cotton	—	7.042	—	7,052
Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding linters)	13.094	340	12.656	153
Receipts at U. S. Ports	8.632	76	9.868	46

N. B. All figures are in thousands.

CLOTH & YARN
Current Quotations

Bombay, June 30.

The Bombay Millowners' Association has issued the current quotations of local piecegoods and yarns:—

PIECE-GOODS.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
GREY UNBLEACHED.—				
Longcloth (S. quality)	,,	0	11	0
Longcloth (Standard Quality)	,,	0	10	6
Shirtings	,,	0	10	0
Dhoties (upto 1|2" nakhi border)	,,	0	10	9
Drills	,,	0	8	9
T. Cloths	,,	0	10	3
Domestics	,,	0	9	9
,,	,,	0	10	6
Shalita	,,	0	10	9
Chadars	,,	0	10	3
WHITE BLEACHED.—				
Longcloth	per piece	Not quoted.		
Striped Shirting	,,	3	3	0
Twills	,,	Not quoted.		
DYED GOODS.—				
Dyed Longcloth (block)	,,	Not quoted.		
Dyed Longcloth (napthol red)	,,	Not quoted		
FANCY GOODS.—				
Susi, Grey Weft	,,	1	13	0
Susi Check	,,	Not quoted.		
Sholapur Coating	,,	6	10	0
,,	,,	5	8	0
Striped Drills	,,	2	13	0
Kashmere Cloth	,,	2	9	9
Towels	per dozen	Not quoted.		
YARN.—				
4s Bump (nominal)	per lb.	Not quoted.		
6-1|2s All Waste	,,	0	4	3
8-1|2s	,,	0	5	3
10-1|2s.	,,	0	5	6
12-1|2s	,,	0	6	0
16s	,,	0	6	6
20s	,,	0	7	3
24s	,,	0	9	0
32s	,,	0	9	9
40s	,,	0	12	0
Towels	per dozen	Not quoted.		
Twills	,,	Not quoted.		

per lb. Rs. a. p.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Following is the Statement of Affairs of the Bank, as on the 23rd June, 1933:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,17,50,000
Public Deposits	7,81,39,000
Other Deposits	72,99,14,000
Loans against securities per contra	.....
Loans from the Government of India, under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	.....
Contingent Liabilities	.....
Sundries	1,73,67,000
Total Rupees	93,34,20,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	37,53,35,000
Other authorised securities under the Act	1,21,25,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	4,00,00,000
Loans	3,65,03,000
Cash Credits	18,83,63,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	2,89,54,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	14,71,000
Bullion	.....
Dead Stock	2,62,45,000
Liability of Constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	.....
Sundries	84,55,000
Balances with other Banks	28,22,000
Total	72,02,73,000
Cash	21,31,47,000
Total Rupees	93,34,20,000

The above Balance Sheet includes:—

Deposits in London	£960,400
Advances and Investments in London	£945,300
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£213,900

Percentage 25.82.
Bank Rate 3-1|2 per cent.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Public Deposits (Increase)	1,14,98,000
Other Deposits (Decrease)	13,64,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Bank's Investments (Increase)	2,000
Loans (Decrease)	8,32,000
Cash Credits (Decrease)	22,39,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased (Increase)	25,46,000
Cash (Increase	2,54,55,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India (Decrease)	1,50,00,000

PERCENTAGE 25.82.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. have issued the following weekly bullion report dated London June 14:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £186,648,684 on the 7th instant, an increase of £316,847 as compared with the previous Wednesday.

During the week the Bank announced purchases of bar gold to the value of £472,211.

Substantial supplies of bar gold have been available in the open market; most of the offerings were again taken by Continental buyers, whilst some further purchases were also made for destinations not disclosed.

Quotations during the week:—

	Equivalent per fine ounce.	Value of £ Sterling.
June 8th	122s/2.1/2d.	13s/10.84d.
June 9th	122s/4.1/2d.	13s/10.61d.
June 10th	122s/6d.	13s/10.44d.
June 12th	122s/2.1/2d.	13s/10.84d.
June 13th	122s/2d.	13s/10.89d.
June 14th	122s/1d.	13s/11.01d.
Overage	122s/3.08d.	13s/10.77d.

Salvage operations on the s.s. "Egypt" have been rseumed and there has been a further recovery of bullion from the vessel. The following details of imports and exports of gold and silver show the arrival in this country of salvage to the value of £43,268 [illegible]0 in gold and silver respectively.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 2nd instant to mid-day on the 12th instant:—

IMPORTS.

Germany	£1,416,257
Netherlands	134,136
France	75,395
Switzerland	98,337
U. S. A.	3,733,093
Brazil	86,873
British South Africa	1,555,019
British West Africa	66,025
British India	458,590
British Malaya	150,614
Hongkong	63,144
Australia	23,713
Canada	438,307
Salvage from s.s. "Egypt"	43 268
Other countries	42,457
	£8,435,226

EXPORTS.

France	£693,106
Switzerland	40,766
Czechoslovakia	9,530
Other countries	950
	£744,352

The s.s. "Moldavia" which sailed from Bombay on the 10th instant carries gold to the value of about £592,000: of this £571,000 is consigned to London, £14,000 to Marseilles and £7,000 to Amsterdam.

The Transvaal gold output for May 1933 amounted to 944,604 fine ounces, as compared with 895,097 fine ounces for April 1933 and 965,644 fine ounces for May 1932.

SILVER.

The tone of the market has remained steady and movements in prices have been comparatively narrow. Sales on Continental account have been made consistently, but supplies were fairly well absorbed by speculators and some demand from the Indian Bazaars. Speculative buying was a feature, the opening of the World Conference possibly influenced this demand in view of the likelihood of the question of silver being nearer discussion.

Business with America has been affected by fluctuations in the dollar exchange, and although New York has generally been a buyer, sales were also made by this quarter during the week.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 12th instant:—

IMPORTS.

Soviet Union (Russia)	£110,000
Germany	38,840
Poland (including Denzig)	19,442
Japan	32,611
British South Africa	5,407
Iraq	5,400
British India	14,674
Australia	13,927
Salvage from s.s. "Egypt"	2,070
Other countries	2,578
	£245,849

EXPORTS.

Persia	£ 13,671
Germany	5,999
France	2,779
U. S. A.	170,125
Straits Settlements	1,950
Other countries	5,523
	£199,957

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

	Bar Silver per oz. std. Cash delivery.	Two months delivery.
June 8th	19.1/4d.	19.5/16d.
June 9th	19.7/16d.	19.1/2d.
June 10th	19.5/16d.	19.5/8d.
June 12th	19.7/16d.	19.1/2d.
June 13th	19.7/16d.	19.1/2d.
June 14th	19.7/16d.	19.7/16d.
Average	19.385d.	19.457d.

IN NEW YORK.
(per ounce .999 fine).

June 7th	36.1/8 cents.
June 8th	36.1/2 ,,
June 9th	36.5/8 ,,
June 10th	36.15/16 ,,
June 12th	37. ,,
June 13th	36.5/16 ,,

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 8th instant to the 14th instant was dol. 4.20.1/2 and the lowest dol. 4.07.3/4.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 10th instant consisted of about 130,500,000 ounces in sycee, 265,000,600 dollars and 6,960 silver bars, as compared with about 136,000,000 ounces in sycee, 262,500,000 dollars and 6,960 silver bars on the 31st ultimo.

BOMBAY SUGAR MARKET
Heavy Decline In Imports

Bombay, June 29.

Our Sugar Market ruled steady during the early part and weak and quiet during the latter part of the week under review, offtake being on a fairly moderate scale. However the tendency of the local market was steady at the close of the week. During the week under review, no business worth reportable is known to be done by the Importing Offices, except for some business amongst the dealers for Spot and steamers afloat. There was a rise of about 4 to 6 annas per six maunds in Narkatiaganj Birla Swadeshi sugar prices. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Java Ready	15/1/6 &	15/1/0
S. S. "Rajput"	5/4/6 &	5/3/6
S. S. "Subedar"	5/2/0 &	5/1/0
S. S. "Fusijama"	5/2/9 &	5/1/9
S. S. "Sumatra"	5/2/0 &	5/1/0
S. S. "Begum"	5/2/0 &	5/1/3
May	5/4/6 &	5/3/6
June	5/1/9 &	5/0/9
July	5/1/9 &	5/1/0
July-Sept.	5/2/6 &	5/1/3
Aug.-Sept.	5/3/0 &	5/1/9
Oct.-Dec.	5/3/6 &	5/2/6
African Ready	15/2/6 &	15/2/0
Narkatiaganj Birla	23/8/0 &	23/2/0

Imports in Bombay during January to June 1933 as compared with the same period last year are estimated as under:—

	1933. Bags.	1932. Bags.
January	7,49 49	1,66,543
February	13,80,053	1,59,286
March	51,053	1,47,592
April	1,68,798	75,657
May	54,539	41,706
June	74,809	56,992
Total	5,62,201	6,47,789

Foreign Markets:—Java remains unchanged at F. 5/-3/4. There was an advance of about 3 points in Ready and 3 to 6 points in Forward in New York prices. London Raw Sugar prices also advanced by about 1/2 to 3/4d. during the week.

Calcutta & Karachi:—Calcutta & Karachi markets are reported steady during the week.

Offtake & Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 20,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 35,000 bags.

Arrivals:—S. S. "Rajput" arrived during the week with about 16,815 bags. S. S. "Fusijama," s.s. "Subedar" and s.s. "Sumatra" are expected to arrive on about the 6th July, 8th July and 10th July with about 10,000: 25,000 and 30,000 Bags of Javas respectively.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/1/0 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 5/6/0 per cwt. F. B. H.
S. S. "Fusijama" Rs. 5/1/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
S. S. "Subedar" Rs. 5/1/0 per cwt. F. B. H.
S. S. "Sumatra" Rs. 5/1/0 per cwt. F. B. H.
S. S. "Begum" Rs. 5/1/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment May Rs. 5/3/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment June Rs. 5/0/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July Rs. 5/1/0 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 5/1/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Aug.-Sept. Rs. 5/2/0 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 5/2/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
African Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/2/0 per cwt. F. B. H.
Narkatiaganj Birla:—
Swadeshi Rs. 23/8/0 per 6 mnds.
Tone:—Ready.

LONDON RUBBER
London, July 1.

Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed lb—
Spot sellers 3 1/2

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London, July 1.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch, Standard No. 25
C & F Calcutta per cwt
July/Sept sellers 7/10 1/2
C & F Bombay—
July/Sept 7/10 1/2
C & F Karachi per cwt—
July/Sept sellers 7/10 1/2

SHIPPING NEWS
Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
July 1.

Vita, Denne, Busrah.
Bedarpur, Campbell, Rangoon.
Kenya, Eadie, Durban.
Murin Sanudo, Castiglions, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.
July 2.

Nurmahal, Robb, Calcutta.
Dogra, MacLean, Rangoon.
Jaladuta, Baker, Moulmein.
City of Rangoon, Naylor, Karachi
Aladia Maru, Kaivasaki, Kobe.
Maur, Siensen, Bangkok.
July 3.
City of Baroda, Percival, L'pool.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Kenya:—The B.I.S.N. Co's mail steamer Kenya arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban with mails, a general cargo and 432 passengers.

S.S. Vita:—The B.I.S.N. Co's Karachi mail steamer Vita arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah via Karachi with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Badarpur:—The B S O S and D Coy's steamer Badarpur arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S.S. Marin Sanudo:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Marin Sanudo arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S.S. Nurmahal:—The T M Co's steamer Nurmahal sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S.S. Dogra:—The T M Coy's steamer Dogra sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S.S. Jaladuta:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jaladuta sailed yesterday for Moulmein with a general cargo.

S.S. City of Rangoon:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Rangoon sailed yesterday for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Alaska Maru:—The O S K steamer Alaska Maru sailed yesterday for Kobe via Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Maur:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer Maur sailed yesterday for Bangkok with a general cargo.

S.S. City of Baroda:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Baroda is expected to arrive here to-day from Karachi, with a general cargo and hence she will sail the same day for Liverpool with passengers.

[illegible]
Bombay, July 1.

2 Castalia 4171, K'chi 6|7 Graham Tdg. Co.
3 Kidderpore 3263, Karachi 2|7, M M & Co.
4 City of Rangoon, 4272, B'naja, 4|7, K Nixon and Co.
7 Alaska Maru, 4522, Karachi 3|7, O S Kaisha
14 City of Winnipeg, 3931, Karachi 5|7, K Nixon & Co.
15 Kenya 4646, East Africa 12|7, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK
7 Rajput, 3391, Calcutta, 2|7 T. Morrison and Co.
9 Nagina 4090, Karachi 1|7, M M & Co.
10|11 Storviken, 2957, Rangoon, 4|7 Scindia S. N. Co.
12|3 Chakrata 3602, Karachi 4|7, M M & Co.
14 Goalpara 3216, Karachi 2|7, M M & Co.
15 Costcappale 348, Malabar Coast 4|7, Merchant S N Co.
16 Laxmi 120, M'Coast W F National Steamship Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK
A Maur, 649, Bangkok 1|7 F.F. Campbell and Co.
B Dogra 3281, Rangoon 2|7, T Morrison & Co.
C|R Hashemi 298, Madras Coast 3|7, S Hassum & Co.
D|E Nurmahal 3380, Calcutta, 2|7, T. Morrison and Co.
H Victoria Marie 863 Malabar Coast 2|7, Merchant S N Co.
K Cochin-Cochin N F Alcock Ashdown & Co.
L Barpeta, 1892 P'Gulf NF M. M. and Co.
M Baroda 1883, N F M M & Co.
N Jaladuta 3089, Burmah 2|7, Scindia S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED
FROM LONDON.
Chitral 6-7 P and O S N Co.
Ranchi 13-7 P and O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH
Dalgoma 4|7, M M and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL
Clan Keith 13|7 J. F. Co.
City of Florence 10/7 K. N. Co.
Clan Buchanan 30-7 J F Co.
FROM OSLO.
Agra, 417, L. Edwards, Ltd.
FROM HAMBURG
Sturmfels 27|7, L Edwards, Ltd.
Wildenfels 7|7, L Edwards, Ltd.
Stolzenfels 17|7, L Edwards Ltd.
Weissenfels 5|8, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Grootkerk 3|7, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM GENOA.
India 5|7 M. Italiana.
Tubian 8-7 T M Co.
FROM TRIESTE.
Himalaya 6-7 L T Co.
Conte Rosso 24-7 L T Co.
FROM NEW YORK
Bismer City 2|7, M M & Co.
C|o Windsor 19|7 F F Campbell & Co.
President Harrison 14|7, F F Campbell & Co.
President Hayes 28|7, F F Campbell & Co.
City of Durban 26|7, F F Campbell & Co.
City of Royville 7-7 L Edwards Ltd.
Silverpalm 13-7 V. Bros.
[illegible]
Tottori Maru 2|7, N Y Kaisha.
Bengal Maru 18|7, N Y Kaisha.
Tango Maru 30|7, N Y Kaisha.
Hague Maru, 8|7, O S Kaisha.
Andus Maru, 13|7, O S Kaisha.
Havre Maru, 24|7, O S Kaisha.
FROM SHANGHAI.
Gange, 11|7, L T Co.
FROM BRISBANE
Corfu 8-7 P and O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN
Talrea, 15|7, M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF
ENGLISH MAIL
Corfu 8-7 P and O S N Co.
Mantua 15|7 P & O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Winnipeg, 4-7 K N Co.
Castalia N. F. G. T. Co.
FOR PORT SAID.
Baron Sultoun, NF. L Dreyfus & Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Marin Saanudo, N F L T Co.
FOR BUSRAH
Barpeta, 5|7, M. M. and Co.
Vasna 29-6 M M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Rajput 3|7, T M Co.
Chinkou NF, M M & Co.
Gumbarda NF, M M & Co.
Tanfield NF, M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON
Storviken S S N Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES
S.S. Nagina 30|6|33.
S.S. Goalpara 30|6|33.
S.S. Jaladuta 30|6|33.
S.S. Hashemi 30|6|33.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, July 1.

S.S. Nurmahal; Agents: T Morrison & Co., from Rangoon:—9054 bags rice.

From Ponani:—75 jottas coir yarn, 868 bags cocoanuts.

From Calicut:—43 coils coir rope, 56 jottas coir yarn, 39 bags ginger, 250 bags cocoanuts.

From Cochin:—200 bales cotton.

From Alleppey:—20 cases tea.

S.S. Rajput; Agents: T Morrison and Co., from Probolingo:—3765 bags sugar.

From Samarang:—5804 bags sugar.

From Tegal:—5240 bags sugar.

S.S. Tergestea; Agents L Triestino, from Trieste:—13 cases hurricane lamps, 114 cases electric lamps, 15 cases lampware, 125 cases iron chains, 37 cases bolts & nuts, 127 cases nails, 500 carrats tiles, 39 cases provision, 76 cases shoes, 1260 cases paper, 1380 cases glassware, 18 cases Fez caps, 150 bundles tubes, 186 bundles steel bars, 35 bales hemp twine.

From Fiume:—25033 pieces dealwood boards.

From Spalato:—68 crts asbestos cement, 1650 bundles asbestos sheets.

From Venice:—160 casks oere, 21 cases paper, 42 cases mineral water, 260 bags stone chips, 35 cases glassware.

From Brindisi:—200 bags almonds.

From Port Said:—47 cases glass ware.

From Aden:—187 bags bajree, 73 bags chora.

EXPORTS.

S.S. Castalia, for Liverpool:—30 bales wool raw, A.J. Calcuttawala, 640 bags groundnuts, K Harjivan & Co; 29 bales cotton-fly, S Trikamlal & Co; 39 bales cotton thread waste, S Trikamlal & Co; 150 bales wool raw, and 5 bales goat hair, Eastern wool Tdg Co.

For Manchester:—100 drums castor oil, Gujarat Oil Mills and Mfg. Co.

For Glasgow:—500 bags masoor T S Thadani & Sons.

For Marseilles:—133 bags turmeric, T S Thadani & Sons.

S.S. Baron Saltoun, for Port Said:—23960 bags linseed, L Dreyfus & Co.

S.S. Alaska Maru, for Kobe:—108 bales cotton raw, Kotak & Co. 700 bales cotton raw, N Fatehally 650 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co: 700 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co; 1200 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha, Ltd.

For Osaka:—800 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha, Ltd.

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Ashadh Sud 10, 1989.
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Aval 9, 1352.
Parsi—Deh 30, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 6m.
Sunset 7h. 20m.
Hightide—6-08, 19-26
Lowtide—1-18, 13-49.

PHASES OF THE MOON—First Quarter 1st July 3h. 10m. a.m. Full Moon. 7th July 5h. 21m. p.m. Last quarter 14th July 5h. 54m. p.m. New Moon 22nd July, 9h. 33m., p.m.
Results of B. Hy. Examination, University Hall, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

KRISHNA CINEMA:—"Hatamtai" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL:—"Soubhagya Sundari". Daily at 5-30, 8, and 10-30 p.m.
CAPITOL:—"What! No Beer?" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON:—"Robinson Crusoe" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON:—"Nagana": Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE:—"Love Me To-night" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END:—"Afzal" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY:—"For the Love of Mike" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE TALKIES:—"Nala Damayanti". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

THAKKAR VASSONJI MADHQVJI LECTURES.

Pandit Jina Vijayaji Muni Will deliver the last lecture of the series on the history of Gujarat in the Lecture Room, 1st Floor, South Wing of the University Buildings, to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. The subject of the lecture is "A general Survey of Culture in Ancient Gujarat."

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA.

Under the auspices of the above Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, to-day (on Monday,) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. Rustom Dastur Dinshafi Meherjirana will speak on "The Holy Gathas and Prophet Zoroaster's Message."

PROPHET'S BIRTH DAY.

Under the auspicies of a number of prominent Muslim organizations of the City of Bombay the Holy Prophet Mohammed's Birthday will be celebrated at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Thursday the 6th. inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) when His Holiness Pir Sayid Ibrahim Saifuddin Egendi of Baghdad has kindly consented to preside.

A number of learned men from the Hindu, Parsi and Muslim communities have promised to speak on the occasion.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP.

Prof. H. D. Velankar and Prof. Bhagwat will speak on "Conversion from the view point of Hinduism" at the Ladies' Bungalow, Church of Scotland Mission Compound, Gowalia Tank Road, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.)"

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon.—Time Signal. Selection of Indian Gramophone Records.

12-30 p.m.—Selection of European Gramophone Records.

1-00 p.m.—Bombay Market: Opening Rates. B. Hy. Examination Results. By kind permission of the University of Bombay. Close Down.

6-00 p.m.—Time Signal. Relay of Music from Pathe Cinema (By kind permission of the Management).

6-30 p.m.—News available. Indian Sponsored Programme By S. Rose Co. Ltd. (Columbia Records).

7-30 p.m.—Interval.

8-00 p.m.—Time Signal. Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds. Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market Prices. Empire Relay if reception is satisfactory.

9-00 p.m.—News in Hindi. New York Opening, Liverpool Closing (or latest available) and Bombay Current Rates. Radio Hints, in Hindi.

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.

9-15 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin Here and There by The Globetrotter. The Melita Plectrum Orchestra. With Melviller Gideon, Baritone. The Orchestra: March "Cristoforo Colombo" Gilardenghi; Selection "Bohemian Girl" Balfe; Melodie "How can I leave thee" Reinardt; Mandolin Sold and Guitar, One Step Black and White. M. Gideon in songs. Hawahan and Spanish Guitars "Valse", "Hula Dance" Quartette. Mandolins, mandola and guitar Fantasia "Carezze Marine" Sartori the orchestra Sketch "In a Persian Market" Ketelby Vale "Studiantina Waldtenfel saw duet. with orchestra accompaniment "A Hawaiian Melodie" M. Gideon in more songs duet, spanish guitars "Gavotte" Trio Mandolins and guitar. Polka "Margheritina" De Biasi: the orchestra. Serenade "Love in Idleness" Macbeth Tango "Zyra" Stahl Galop "Ariel Laurendean.

11-00 p.m. God Save the King Emperor Close Down.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.—A pleasant function took place on Saturday last in the General Traffic Manager's Office B. B. & C. I. Ry. Church Gate, when members of the Claims, Refund and General Sections Brotherhood assembled to bid farewell to Mr. Motilal K. Mehta, Head Claims Inspector, who retired from the Railway Company's service after 35 years.

Mr. Mehta was presented with a silver tea-set as a token of remembrance.

Mr. Mehta joined the Ry. Company in 1898 on a very poor salary, and by dint of preseverance and hard work rose to the position of a Head Claims Inspector.

Speeches eulogosing the services of Mr. Motilal were made by several senior men and every one present wished him a happy life in his retirement.

In conclusion Mr. Motilal thanked the Brotherhood for the beautiful present, kind and good wishes.

THE CAPITOL

AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.
FROZEN FACED
BUSTER KEATON
& LONG NOSED
JIMMY DURANTE
IN

HURRY UP! TO AVOID THE RUSH & BOOK NOW!

PHYSICAL CULTURE EXHIBITION

Pupils Of Sheshappa Give Daring Feats

A grand exhibition of Physical Culture and Gymnastics was given at the C. J. Hall on Sunday, by the pupils of Prof. Sneshappa, with Sheth Goverdhandas G. Morarji, Municipal Corporator, presiding.

The show opened at 4 p.m. and lasted well over three hours. The hall was almost fully packed, most of the audience being school boys and girls. A varied and wonderful programme of daring feats in which even young children took part was gone through in the C.J. Hall.

DARING FEATS.

Among the many items shown the Novel Ladder could be regarded as something new, as also the art of self-defence. Daring feats were performed by a young girl who could take somersaults in mid air through burning rings of fire. The audience were simply thrilled and spellbound when they saw her and a little 4-year-old boy doing the Japanese Pole, the Japanese Ladder Balancing, Bottle Balancing, etc., as they performed their parts fearlessly.

TAKE TO PHYSICAL CULTURE.

Towards the end of the show Mr. M.N. Meishri gave a speech on the platform, eulogising the remarkable feats performed by Prof. Sheshappa's pupils. He urged everybody to take to physical culture and all that was beautiful in it.

A healthy nation was the need of the day he said, and India stood in urgent need of it.

In his address the President talked impressively upon the subject of physical culture. He said every country was practising it. Sig. Mussolini himself was a physical culturist and was always appealing to the Italians to take to it. But in India he said, there was little interest if any, evinced in this great virtue of a nation.

SWARAJ AND PHYSICAL CULTURE.

It was a virtue which made life not degenerate but something noble and lofty. Swaraj was the birth-right of those who had a healthy mind in a healthy body. He suggested that Indian physical culture might be run on the more advanced lines of European and Japanese physical culture. He also referred to a resolution passed only last week in the Corporation to the effect that physical culture was to be enforced in all the schools, including the primary, which were under the Bombay Corporation.

APPEAL TO MUNICIPALITIES.

It was time he pointed out that municipal bodies did something in this direction when others were lethargic and set an example which would soon be emulated by others.

When he concluded his speech Prof. Sheshappa garlanded the President. One Mr. Colabkar was also garlanded in appreciation of his feats on the horizontal bar, he being not a pupil of the Professor.

Some donations were then handed in by some of those present.

SIMLA MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Modern Views Of Diagnosis And Pathology Explained

SIMLA, June 30.

The meeting of the Simla Medical Association was held at 7 p.m. on Thursday the June 29 at the Ripon Hospital. The President, Lt. Col. Whitamore was in the chair. The meeting was representative and well attended.

Mr. Roshanlal F. R. C. S. E gave an address on the modern views of diagnosis and pathology of Acute Appendicitis. A discussion took place led by the president. The President requested Dr. Sen, Radiologist of Delhi, to propound his views on the value of X'ray Skiagraphy with special reference to gastric and intestinal and sphincteric inhibitions in relation to the diagnosis of Appendicitis. Dr. Sen laid stress on the canalization and strictures of the Appendix shown up by X'ray Skiagrams even after 48 hours of the barium administration and the stasis in the Caecum. He also drew attention to gastric ventricular spasm seen shortly after administration of barium, in cases of Appendicitis.

A vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Roshanlal for his instructive address and to the President.

The meeting terminated. An Inaugural Address of the Association will be delivered sometime later. As also the place and time. It is hoped that all members of Medical Profession will attend.—A. P.

SUNDAY CRICKET

Parsi Gymkhana Beaten By Bandra C. C.

The Parsi Gymkhana entertained the Bandra C.C. on Sunday last in a whole day match, the outstanding features of which were the great batting by V. M. Merchant and Lalji's fine bowling for the visitors. Merchant, who has been doing very well with the bat, with remarkable consistency, this season, scored a not out 69, which included nine fours.

Lalji, for the visitors took three wickets for 32 runs, D.K. Kapadia, N. D. Marshall and H. N. Contractor being the bats men he bagged. For the home side, N.D. Marshall captured 3 wickets for 52 runs, while F.K. Nariman bagged two conceding only 11 runs, in 10 overs, of which four were maidens.

The home side opened with D. K. Kapadia and Nariman but when fourteen runs were scored, Kapadia was clean bowled by Lalji. S. H. N. Colah followed, but had to retire one run later for putting his leg in front of a straight one, from Richards. Marshall was caught and bowled by Lalji run out when he was 21.

TAIL REFUSES TO WAG.

The remaining six batsmen collected amongst themselves only 19 runs. Palkhiwala and Vakharia were clean bowled by Richards who eventually came out with a useful analysis of 4 wickets for 33. With Kerawala run out with only a single to his credit, the home side innings closed for a paltry total of 92 runs.

VISITOR'S POOR START.

The visitors had put in a strong team which included J.O. Gonsalves, V. M. Merchant, P. Pereira and G.M. Dalaya. They however did not start very auspiciously. Gonsalves who opened the innings was sent back for a blob, being caught by Colah at slip, off N.D. Marshall. The second wicket fell at 17. Gupte suffering the same fate and was dismissed in a similar manner.

Merchant the third man in, with Dalaya took the score to 44 when Dalaya left after scoring a useful 19, being caught by Spencer, off Nariman. He materially helped Merchant to get well set. G. Richards put his leg in front of a straight one from Nariman, and had to go back before he could break his duck.

MERCHANT'S FINE INNINGS.

Nine runs later P. N. Pereira left at 53, and a rot appeared to have set in, but with Ellam, the next man in, Merchant now monopolised the scoring, and by beautiful well-timed drives took the score to 108 when Ellam left. The home side's total was now passed and at 4-30 the visitors declared the innings closed, Merchant and A.C. Pereira remaining unbeaten with 69 and 3 runs respectively.

SCORES.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

D.K. Kapadia b Lalji	2
F.K. Nariman (run out)	21
S.H.M. Colah c.b. Richards	1
N.D. Marshall c.b. Lalji	21
H.N. Contractor b Lalji	22
H.J. Engineer c Lalji b Gupte	5
B.J. Spencer c Gupte b Richards	4
M.K. Palkhiwala b Richards	0
R.F. Vakharia cb Richards	1
M.M. Sethna (not out)	8
R.D. Kerawala (run out)	1
Extras	6
Total	92

BOWLING.

Lalji 3 wickets for 32 runs.
Richards 4 wickets for 33 runs.
Merchant 0 wickets for 10 runs.
Gupte 1 wicket for 11 runs.

SCORES

BANDRA C.C.

J.O. Gonsalves c Colah b Marshall	0
A.G. Gupte c Colah b Marshall	7
V.M. Merchant (not out)	69
G.M. Dalaya c Spencer b Nar man	19
G. Richards l.b.w. b Nariman	0
P.N. Pereira c Kerawala b Marshall	9
Ellam c Engineer b Palkhiwala	18
A.C. Pereira (not out)	3
G.N. Lalji, C.S. Pereira and W.T. Fernandes (did not bat.)	
Extras	1
Total (for six)	126

BOWLING.

N.D. Marshall 3 wickets for 52 runs.
H.J. Engineer 0 wickets for 35 runs.
F.K. Nariman 2 wickets for 11 runs.
M.M. Sethna 0 wickets for 11 runs.
M.K. Palkhiwala 1 wicket for 16 runs.

BOMBAY'S MAYOR HONOURED

G. Ward Recalls Services Done By Dr. Javle

Dr. Javle, the Mayor of Bombay was Honoured by The Citizens of G. Ward and other wards at Dadar, on Sunday, Justice Patker of Bombay High Court presiding.

Speeches were delivered by Cyril Murzello, Bajpuria and N. J. Dandeker.

Mr. N. N. Patil J. P. then read the address which was presented to Dr. Jawale in a beautiful casket by Justice Patker. It recounted the services of Dr. Jawale to G. Ward whose confidence, it was stated, he had always enjoyed.

Dr. Jawale in replying to the address, thanked the audiance and gave details about Dadar Mahim Ward affair, how he had fought with the Bombay Municipality for the interest of G. Ward residents, and tried to maeke G. Ward a model part of Bombay City; and how he had rendered services during the last 23 years; and thanked for the kind words they had said about him in the address.

Justice Patker heartily congratulated Dr. Jawale for the full confidence of the residents which he enjoyed.

A vote of thanks to the chair and guests, including Miss Malini Sukhatanker and Dr. S. M. Joshi of Dadar, and all proposed by Mr. V. K. Joshi Principal C. L. High School followed by a small Tea-party ended the function.

FEEDING WORLD'S BIGGEST FAMILY

The feeding of 8,456 children every day with 3 meals a day—breakfasts, dinners and teas—is no easy task; but this is the problem which confronts Dr. Barnardo's Homes every day in the year. Their family consists of children of all ages, from infants in arms to lads and lasses in training for the battle of life. The majority of these children on admission were suffering from privation and malnutrition and they require building up in order that they may become healthy men and women.

Economy is the guiding principle of the Homes in all their work. But every mother knows that you cannot economise on the food of children, without detriment to their health.

The Barnardo family requires over 25,000 meals a day; 175,000 meals a week: 9,100,000 meals a year.

Bread is a large item. 1,600 loaves are baked daily by the lads in the Barnardo bakehouse, but this supplies only about half the family. Milk is another big item in the daily menu. 1,000 gallons per day are required.

In order to supply the needs of this large family, which equals a town in size, the Homes are appealing for 400,000 Half-Crowns as Birthday Gifts in memory of the late Dr. Barnardo.

The Charter of the House is "No Destitute Child Ever Refused Admission". On an average 5 children are admitted daily. Under this Charter 113,688 children have been admitted, cared for, educated and trained and placed out in the world as Al-Citizens instead of C3's.

Cheques and Orders may be made payable to "Dr. Barnardo's Homes Food Fund", and crossed, and addressed to Dr. Barnardo's Homes Food Fund, 18-26, Stepney Causeway, London, E.I., England.

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. BOHRA C. CLUB

This was an "A" team fixture, only in name and the whole affair turned out to be a soft cake walking for the home sides. The visitors were no equals to the home team, who, going in first, knocked up a total of 224, for the loss of six wickets, L.P. Jai, P.J. Chury and R.J. Gharat obtaining 48, 55 and 65 runs, respectively. Gharat carried the bat through and hit 14 fours and played a delightfully free innings.

The visitors were all dismissed in the first innings for 45 runs and in the 2nd innings scored 71 for the loss of three wickets. For the Gymkhana, Mehta took 4 for 7 runs and L.P. Jai, three for five runs, in the first innings.

SCORES

HINDU GYMKHANA.

C. N. Mehta 8, Bhagwandas 18, Jai 48, P.J. Chury 55, M.S. Gurtu 3, S.M. Gandhi 4, R.J. Gharat (not out) 65, Pandwal (not out) 10; Total 224 for 6 wickets.

BOHRA C.C.

First Innings: 45; Second innings 71 for 3 wickets.

TRYING TO PERPETUATE IRRESPONSIBILITY

Jamnadas Mehta Criticises Princes' Actions By Their Taking Shelter Behind Political Fiction Of Paramountcy

Presiding over a meeting held in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, on Sunday evening, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, characterised political and constitutional bodies such as the R. T. C., the Joint Select Committee and the legislatures as "political slum lands" designed to perpetuate British domination and economic exploitation in India. "But on that account" he added: "it would be an act of indiscretion and unwisdom to leave them alone or boycott them".

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Reception Committee of the fourth Indian States Peoples' Conference, and among the speakers were Raja Bahadur Govindlal Pitti, Sjt. A. V. Patwardhan, Sjt. Chelshankar Vyas and Sjt. Manishankar Trivedi. The speeches were delivered on the subject of "Indian Nation at Present".

"LEVELLING IT DOWN."

After remarking that the State subjects were entirely ignored in the new Constitution, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that the proposed Federation did not extend the control of the legislatures over Government, but made it even more lax and weak so far as the people of British India were concerned. This was so because the States representation would be composed of a more unqualified nominated element than the present nominated members. Far from increasing the power of the legislatures over Government, the proposals of the White Paper, thought the speaker, tended to reduce it. "Under the new dispensation there will not be a levelling up of the power and authority of legislatures, but, instead, the effect will be to level it down."

PERPETUATING IRRESPONSIBILITY.

He said that it would do no good to the Indian States to take their stand on direct relationship with the Crown in the name of paramountcy. All the interests of the Indian princes, their well-being and their prosperity was linked indissolubly with the people, and nothing else would save them. By taking shelter behind the political fiction of paramountcy, he thought the Indian princes were trying to perpetuate irresponsibility over their people.

"SLUMLANDS."

Comparing the R. T. C. and the Joint Committee to "slumlands" in a municipal area, the speaker said that if a local body found that there were slums in its area it deplored the fact and set about to mend them with earnestness and promptitude. They could not ignore the local bodies or speaking in political parlance, non-co-operate with them for that reason, "because to leave them alone would be to prolong their existence and their baneful consequences."

In the same manner there was little doubt that political and constitutional bodies, like the R. T. C. and the legislatures were designed to perpetuate British domination and economic exploitation of India, but on that account it would be unwise on their part to leave them alone or boycott them.

BIKANER'S WORDS AND DEEDS.

Mr. Manishankar Trivedi observed that the Maharaja of Bikaner, who was a staunch supporter of the Federation, and who had declared at the R. T. C. that his subjects enjoyed fundamental rights, had himself incarcerated one of his subjects, Sjt. Khubrai Shroff, for nearly 18 months now, without a trial. His crime was that of being a signatory to a statement expressing unfavourable opinion regarding the new Constitution, and the State had trumped up charges of conspiracy and sedition against him and detained him as an undertrial.

INDEX OF SINCERITY OF PRINCES.

He cited this was an index of the sincerity of the Indian princes, regarding the extension of liberty to their subjects.

After several others had had spoken the meeting terminated.

LUCKY ESCAPE

Child Of 2 Falls From Bldg. Absolutely Unhurt

A 2-year child at Markar Building, Khetwadi, had a miraculous escape from a terrible death.

It was playing in the gallery of the Building on the 1st floor, and climbed on a chair. It was leaning out while in this position, and missing its balance toppled over the chair and fell down from the gallery.

Happily, it landed on a waterproof umbrage erected by a shop-keeper down below, and then fell on the road—absolutely unhurt. Beyond a little nervous scare, it suffered no other serious injury.

Calcutta.—The President of the Assam Moslem Association has cabled the following to H. H. The Aga Khan in London:

"Assam Moslems deeply regret want of representation at sittings of the Round Table Conferences. Now strongly urge Government to allow their interests being represented before Joint Select Committee through at least one witness. Your Highness' intervention earnestly solicited".—A. P.

PATHE CINEMA

TO-DAY at 3-30; 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Free List Suspended

In All The World, No Show Like This!

A Parisian man's tailor who has what women want!
Maurice
CHEVALIER
in "LOVE ME TONIGHT"
with JEANETTE MacDONALD
CHARLIE RUGGLES, CHARLES BUTTERWORTH and MYRNA LOY
A ROUBEN MAMOULIAN PRODUCTION
A Paramount Picture

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, JULY 3, 1933

BE WISE IN TIME!

The Congress Leaders' Conference that is to be held at Poona on the 12th instant should be as momentous a gathering as the Working Committee's meeting which launched Civil Disobedience eighteen months ago. Many things have taken place during this period that have pleased neither Congress nor Government. But they may teach both parties to be more circumspect this time and to avoid the hurry which marked their proceedings early last year. The convening of the conference weeks before the expiry of the truce period means a fair recognition by the Congress leaders of the need for prolonged discussions and exchange of views between the various parties concerned.

ALL-PARTIES CONFERENCE.

It is gratifying to learn that both Gandhiji and Pandit Malaviya will be able to participate actively in the discussions. Though only about twenty-five leaders have been invited, the conference should fairly represent the various parties and groups in the Congress. But it is highly desirable for them to consult non-Congress leaders so as to be able to explore all the possibilities of securing united action and to facilitate an early communal settlement. Attempts may, therefore, be made also to arrange for an all-parties Conference and certain sectional conferences at Poona so as to enable Congress leaders to arrive at decisions only after being acquainted with the viewpoints of other organisations, which it would be most unwise to ignore. Whether such conferences are arranged or not, it will be necessary for Nationalist leaders in various provinces to meet before the Poona Conference and to communicate their views to the Congress President.

A WORD OF ADVICE.

We have from time to time made our own suggestions to the Congress leaders and we shall have more to say on the subject. But a word of advice to Government is called for immediately. They threw away Gandhiji's offer of peace and co-operation eighteen months ago. They have treated with scant respect a similar offer made immediately after his release. Indeed their attitude towards the Congress seems to grow more provocative. It is difficult to explain otherwise their conduct in restraining Congressmen who had not only not done anything unlawful but who had declared that during the period of suspension of Civil Disobedience they would not do anything against the Congress decision. The internment order served on Sjt. Girdhari Kirplani by the District Magistrate of Poona is the latest illustration of a policy, which is certainly not helpful in the genuine efforts that are being made for an honourable peace. However, Congressmen should refrain from being provoked by reactionary officials into taking a false step, due regard being of course paid to the dictates of honour.

REVISE IN TIME.

Government will do well to revise their policy towards Congress before it again becomes too late. Though large numbers of Congress prisoners are due to be released shortly as a matter of course, an immediate general release may yet achieve a miracle by its psychological effect. But, if such a step calls for more imagination than Government can be credited with, what difficulty stands in the way of releasing the four members of the Congress Working Committee who are still in jail and two who are interned? Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, it is said is to be released in the middle of August. What need prevent Government's releasing him at once? Government have little to lose and much to gain by releasing all these leaders at once. They may yet thus help appreciably in restoring peace and they can be considerate even if they cannot be statesmanlike.

Garrulous And Dishonest

For sheer dishonesty perversity and obstinacy it is hard to beat Sir Michael O'Dwyer and we are amazed at the consideration shown to his garrulous and unbalanced views by the Joint Parliamentary Committee. It was evident that the atmosphere was not very sympathetic, and even Sir Samuel Hoare lost patience and was moved to deny, in response to Sir T. B. Sapru's question, that India is a sink of municipal corruption. We are afraid the ex-Lieutenant-Governor's researches were not very fortunate. Like Miss Mayo, his habit is to keep on sniffing the drains and ignoring the blue sky.

We have no desire to treat the matter seriously. Corruption in local bodies is to be found everywhere though that does not excuse it in India. If Sir Michael were really anxious to find out the truth, he would have turned his gaze nearer home, or to America which is one of the most advanced countries in the world. India cannot compare with the mighty achievements of England or America in this respect. But apart from that, we entirely repudiate the charge that the condition of local bodies in India was ever so bad as was tried to be made out by Sir Michael O'Dwyer.

Only a few days ago the Local Audit Department issued a report on the working of the local bodies in the Bombay Presidency, and we dare say the document is not such as to make the people in this Presidency blush. What is more the peculiar conditions in the Punjab are not typical of the whole country. The Punjab has been ruled by a succession of strong men who had no faith in democracy and who had no confidence in the capacity of the people to do their duty The conditions in that Province are more a reflection on the Government than on the people themselves?

What is most disgusting O'Dwyer's evidence is his hypocritical concern for the masses, for whom he did nothing while in India. He is afraid of the intelligentsia, because they ask for power and rights which are their own. O'Dwyer's greatest concern is to keep India intact for exploitation and to preserve the domination of the Services. All his sympathy for the poor is bunkum. We have no patience in dealing with so much dishonesty. He would have helped his own reputation much better if he had told the Committee that it would be a financial disaster to England if India were allowed to look after her own interests and finances. Even an exsatrap has no business to trade on the credulity of his own people, as he traded in India on the credulity of Indians.

For The Starving Bhils

For the last two weeks the Indian Press has been publishing appeals to the charitable to help the starving Bhils in the Panchmahals. The Bhils are an unsophisticated people, primitive, wild and simple. The population of the two Districts affected and the starving unemployed who have been entirely thrown on the charity of the Dohad Municipality and the District Local Board number about 25,000. But the resources of these two lacal bodies are very limited, though they have done much better than was expected of them. Moreover the relief work hitherto provided has automatically ended with the monsoon. So far, the Government have done little for them—nothing beyond a small dole for the infirm.

We do not know whether the Collector of the District believes the occasion to be important or critical enough to approach the Government for relief. But whether he does it or not, the people have got a duty of their own which they cannot neglect. Many tragedies have already taken place, and if the starving men are left to their fate more of these incidents are likely to occur. There can be very little difference of opinion among the public as to the necessity of rendering immediate help to them, for time is of the essence of relief.

The immediate necessity is a paltry sum of Rs. 20,000 to tide over the next two months and we do not suppose it will be very difficult to collect this amount in Bombay. Bombay has always responded splendidly to the call of the sick and the suffering, and the people have a duty of their own to their poorer brethren in the districts. There has been much agitation in the country, and justly, too, for the uplift of the Harijans. Here is a splended opportunity for showing to these people that in such cases their best friends are Indians, on whom they can rely for food and clothing in times like these. We have every hope that the appeal made to the charitably inclined citizens of Bombay will not go in vain, for Bombay has always paid generously in the past and in spite of the depression the citizens of Bombay must again do their duty.

Press Views

Their Proper Place

No one questions the need for maintaining the purity, integrity and discipline of the services; but these virtues are as necessary to the other services as to the Police and if the former are not likely to deteriorate in these respects in the hands of Indians, why should the Police alone be isolated from Indian control? If the Police force in this country is to be taught to regard itself as the servant of the people and not as an auxiliary to an army of occupation, loyal service to constituted authority in the future as in the past should be impressed on it as a fundamental duty; if that authority is broadbased on the will of the people, the police will find it far easier to establish cordial relations with the public than it has been in the past.—"Hindu."

Danger To Both

There are men in the Congress who are beginning to entertain serious doubts about the efficacy of the Congress programme. There are some who are no longer satisfied with the present Congress leadership. One of the reasons for this scepticism is the refusal on the part of the Government to respond to Mahatma Gandhi's gesture in the spirit in which it had been offered. The Government ought to read the signs of the times. Forces may be let loose which it may be impossible even for Mahatmaji to keep under control. The results are bound to be disastrous alike to the Government and the people.—"Advance."

An Example To Follow

The Director of Industries Bengal and the Industrial Engineer to the Government of Bengal are to be congratulated on what they have been doing for popularizing cottage industries. With the object of training young men and making them fit to take to cottage industries seven demonstration parties have been sent out to the District of Pabna. They have taken their quarters at various places of the district and have been teaching jute-weaving, soap-making, shoe-making, umbrella-making, wool-weaving, cutlery-making and the art of making brass and bell-metal articles. By learning these arts at least a considerable number of the young men belonging to the middle class will be able to earn their livelihood. Gradually demonstration parties will, we hope, be sent to all the districts in Bengal.—"Mussalman."

Ubiquitous

The letter containing the repudiation of Mr. Churchill's statement to "The Times" is stated to have been signed, amongst others, by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, whom Reuter includes among the States' representatives to the Joint Select Committee. If we remember right, he was appointed a member of the British Indian delegation. Now he appears to be a representative of the States. Is he a representative of British India or the Indian States, or both? Perhaps he constitutes a link between both the delegations. If that is so, the Government communique ought to have cleared the position then. As there is some doubt to which delegation he belongs, a communique explaining his position will be welcomed by the public.—"New Times."

Will Government Help?

We counsel Government to answer the appeal of Indians of all classes recently submitted to the Premier and cease from the official attitude of non-co-operation. Meanwhile, Congress leaders meeting at Poona should not minimise the view that a final policy must emerge from the conditions testified to, and created by Indians shortly returning from London, not in the role of conquering heroes, but as disillusioned dupes. The door must not be slammed against the return of some of them who would take their stand under Congress leadership. What, then, of this "calling off" counsel? Non-Co-operation (non-violent) has had a long spell of trial on a mass-scale, just like the British workers' attempt twice to achieve power by a general strike. The British workers sought other avenues of activity without any ceremonial recantation of their Socialist faith for the gloating of Tory capitalists. The Congress should in a similar way get on with new measures, instead of regarding a parade of regret as a bargaining token when the issue is far more fundamental and the attitude of the authorities remains grossly irresponsive.—"Hindustan Times."

RESTORE NIZAM'S POWERS

Only Then Will Hyderabad Make Real Progress

By "Scrutator"

If Hyderabad wishes to enter the Federation in order that the component parts of the Indian Empire may be knit together in an alliance that will help the country as a whole to advance towards her cherished goal of Dominion Status, she can achieve that purpose only by putting her own house in order first. No State can usefully enter the Federation unless it has reformed its own constitution.

In his evidence before the J.P.C., Col. Wedgwood pointed out that only three States, viz., Mysore, Travancore and Baroda had reached that stage of political advancement which should be the minimum qualification for any State to enter the Federation.

The premier Indian State was not mentioned by the Colonel at all. Reuter did not inform us whether Sir Akbar blushed on that occasion or winked at Sir Samuel Hoare. Any way, it is some consolation that he did not try to justify or extol the present wooden—or shall I say, iron?—Constitution of this State.

British Indians may be reluctant to believe it, but it is nevertheless a fact that the Nizam is all for a broad constitution. Devout Muslim that he is, he knows that Islam is a democratic religion and inculcates the principle of "putting heads together" in all spheres of human action. He is such a staunch devotee of the Prophet and the four Khalifs that he cannot possibly hold any views other than those I have mentioned. His whole life bears testimony to the fact that he has imbibed the true teachings of Islam. I shall quote below a couple of the Nizam's own "firmans" to support my contention.

NIZAM'S FIRMANS QUOTED.

In a Firman dated the 27th Safar, 1338 Hijri,, the Nizam made a diagnosis of State abuses and suggested a remedy for future application. He traced the source of all ills in the body politic to a non-recognition of the principle that "political system was more conducive to good Government than the personal attributes of rulers." The real work of reform, he laid down, consisted in the substitution of "institutional" for "personal" agencies in the administration.

Again, by a 'Firman' issued on the 6th Farwardi 1329 Fasli. he promised extensive reforms and a substantial devolution of power to the Legislative Council.

Why his wishes remained mere wishes, I have tried to explain in a previous article. Forces have always been at work to thwart progressive schemes. Today it is the Trench-Hydari pair that does not propose to translate the Nizam's wishes into action. The reasons are obvious.

The late Sir Ali Imam had once told me, with tears in his eyes, how much he wished he could be of some service to the Hyderabad State in the sphere of constitutional advancement as desired by the Nizam. But, he regretted, the enemies of Hyderabad's progress had not given him that opportunity. It is an open secret now why Sir Ali Imam had to resign even before the expiry of the stipulated period. No earnest and well-meaning administrator is suffered to serve the State long enough. Mr. Alma Latiff and Mr. Abdulla Yusuf Ali also left service as they could not stand the intrigues and wire-pulling of certain people here.

The late Sir Ali had also told me frankly what he thought of the Nizam. He said: "Your ruler is amongst the most broad-minded princes, I have known. He loves his subjects and wants to make them as happy as possible. He has, no doubt, his eccentricities and petty foibles as many great men had. But those eccentricities should not blind us to his many virtues as a man

(Continued on uage 7).

Frankly Speaking

A DEADLOCK AT CONFERENCE

The World Economic Conference seems to be dangerously near a breakdown on the question of currency stabilisation.

Many countries, led by France, hold that this question must be first satisfactorily solved before other problems like tariffs and control of production can be tackled successfully.

But America, which is planning a big scheme of inflation, is in no mood to stabilise the dollar till its fluctuation, due to the uncertainties of the scheme, fairly subside.

President Roosevelt, who wants to gain time, is understood to have declared that the question of temporary stabilisation is a banking rather than a Governmental problem and therefore outside the scope of the Conference, a typically American view but few others would accept it.

It will be a pleasant surprise if the Conference finds a way out of the deadlock.

NO ADDRESS TO VICEROY

The report is not surprising that the rate-payers of certain wards of Poona have censured the idea of the local Municipality presenting an address to the Viceroy on the occasion of his forthcoming visit.

The Viceroy is most responsible for the present regime of repression, especially because it was his haughty refusal to comply with Mahatma Gandhi's request for an unrestricted interview that precipitated the crisis.

In these circumstances for any popular body to present an address to him would imply a condoning of his act and his policy.

The question will come up before the Poona Municipality, it is said, on Thursday and it is difficult to believe that that body will venture to stultify itself and flout public opinion by voting for an address to Lord Willingdon.

THE TRUTH

Mrs. Sen Gupta's account of the Calcutta Congress Session and the brutal assaults on the delegates merely confirms Pundit Malaviya's statement and the facts which were then published in the Indian Press.

The only people that do not know what really happened, or prefer to give an altogether different version for purposes of their own, are the Government of Bengal and the Secretary of State for India.

The Police Commissioner of Calcutta knows well enough what happened. Mrs. Sen Gupta, who acted as the President of the meeting, has no doubt whatever about the excessively brutal assault on the delegates, because it all happened before her very eyes.

We are sure, if Sir Samuel Hoare wishes it, he could very easily get at the truth, if he does not know it now in his heart of hearts. But he has neither the courage to accept the challenge of Pundit Malaviya, nor to hold an inquiry.

OH, THOSE MILLOWNERS!

Industrialists do not favour any legislation which prevents their exploitation of Labour to their hearts' content, and we are not surprisel by the protest of Ahmedabad Millowners against the recent Government legislation for the protection of workers.

They told Sir Frank Noyce that they had had enough of this legislation and that the time had come for the Government to curb their activities in this regard.

Sir Frank Noyce was not very sympathetic. He replied to the millowners that the hands of the Government were tied by the recommendations of the Labour Commission. As it is, the Government are far behind their programme and they must push forward with the utmost speed.

India should have a minimum wage and fewer hours of work and the Government of India are unwilling to have either. What more do the Millowners want?

The Indian public have sacrificed themselves for the profit of the millowners, but the latter feel they have no responsibility to anybody but themselves.

"JUSTICE" FOR BRITAIN.

After all Britain has secured "justice" and Thornton and MacDonald have been released according to a Foreign Office communique. As against their release, the British have lifted their embargo against Russian imports.

No doubt Russia will do the same to British goods. and every one will now be happy. The "izzet" of Britain will be preserved undamaged by the exigencies of justice or fair play.

It were greatly to be wished that the same anxiety for fair play and justice animated our officials in India. But here in India the Oriental has to be impressed with the might of the British Raj, whatever happens.

The "amour propre" of both countries has now been satisfied and trade relations are to be revived. The Socialist Premier may shed some tears over the fate of the unemployed, but their condition has not been his least concern.

Readers' Views

GOAN UNION

From "J. A. J."

After writing to you my last letter, which you were kind enough to publish on the 29th June, the patrons of the Goan Union have made fresh attempts to mislead the public. In the interests of truth, I shall thank you to publish this letter wherein I point out plain facts which no one can challenge, and without which the public cannot judge of the real situation which exists in the Community. I resist the temptation to comment on the facts, contenting myself by putting them in your charge.

1. The circular of the Goan Union issued on Saturday, the 17th June last convened a mass meeting of Bombay Goans "to protest against the recent Portuguese legislation which introduces odious distinctions of colour and withdrawing rights of citizenship enjoyed by Goans for the last 150 years" (Vide handbill). This was signed by the Secretary of the Union and broadcast in the city. The Colonial Act was passed in June 1930, and cannot be considered recent. It does not introduce any colour distinction. The Military Service Decree was passed early last year, but has never been enforced. It was stillborn with no chance of life.

2. The general meetings of the Goan Union are not attended by more than 50 persons, but the Secretary says that it has the Himalayan membership of fifteen thousand.

3. The Goan Union did not raise its little finger when this legislation was passed three years ago when the elected members of the Legislature protested against it. After three years it calls the legislation recent.

4. It is not true that the Military Decree was framed by General Craveiro Lopes. It came from the Military Department of the Colonial Office and General Craveiro suspended it.

5. I am enclosing herewith the report of the Goan Union for the last three years. From this you will see that the amount of the membership fees for the year 1930-1931 was Rs. 80 and for the year 1931-1932 Rs. 119. No membership for the year 1932-1933 (Vide Pages 4, 5, and 6 of the Report). The membership fee is Rs. 1 per head per annum, and if the Union had fifteen thousand members we would have had about half a lac of rupees for the last three years. Instead the Report shows only Rs. 199 for three years.

7. The circular of the Goan Union wanted to protest against withdrawals of "rights" enjoyed for the last 150 years. May I know what political rights Goans and even the Portuguese had 150 years ago when Portugal was an absolute monarchy.

The reader will thus see that a good cause has been spoiled by the Goan Union by following a policy of misrepresentation which in the long run never pays. The Union has itself admitted the charge of misrepresentation by saying that the object of the meeting was "to represent constitutional grievances of Goans." But the admission came after the ban, and after the Community had shown its indignation against the misleading Circular of 17th June. I wish the meeting had not been banned as it would open the eyes of the Goan Union. One can fool some people for some time, but it is not easy to fool all people all time. I am not aware of any Goan who is for the Colonial Act or for the Military Regulations, but the Union was protesting in its representative capacity against imaginary legislation.

WHERE THEIR MONEY SHOULD GO

From Veda Mittra.

The Freeland Gunj Temple for which an appeal is made through your esteemed daily should have little support in these days or world-wide depression and national crisis. The saner elements of the Freeland Gunj. Area unequivocally asserts that there is no need of a New Temple when there are so many near-by and one already in the proximity of 10 yards. But a few friends are bent upon prevailing their own views at all costs and that is why they leave no stone unturned to achieve their own object

Far better humanitarian work should have been taken rather than this. The Bhils of Dohad and near-by villages are starving and there is no morsel of food for them as explained the other day by Shri Thakkar Bapa in his appeal for money to save these human beings from the cruel hand of Death. Will the sympathetic public and particularly the residents of Freeland Gunj Area subscribe their quota in response to the appeal and starving conditions of their neighbours?

Will the members of the Temple Committee do some humanitarian work in this connection at this critical juncture in the history of their neighbours.

TUTORIAL SYSTEM

From M. S. Sardar, B.A., (Oxon.), Bar.-at-Law.

A lot of discussion is now taking place in the press as to how and where our present system of University teaching can be improved upon. In my opinion the question becomes all the more important when one considers the very low standard of knowledge attained by our average graduate in comparison with that atained by his brother in the British Universities.

There is not the slightest doubt that there is plenty of room in our educational methods in India, for improvement. The one suggestion in this direction that struck me while reading the summary of the report of the Anderson Committee of the Punjab in the press, is the introduction of the "tutorial system". He who is conversant with the teaching system that obtains at Oxford and Cambridge can easily testify to the excellence of this method.

Roughly speaking, by tutorial system is meant the teaching of a small, limited number of students by a teacher supplied by a Committee of the University usually for a university, honours course, the method being that of "discussion, exposition and directed reading and essay-writing." This direct and intimate teaching which is the essence of the system creates a living and a lasting interest in the student for his studies, and it stimulates his thirst for knowledge. It is the very antithesis of cramming textbooks with a view to pass examinations.

It need hardly be said that such a system goes a long way in moulding the whole outlook of the students.

It should not be difficult to introduce this system in places like Bombay and Poona where there are a large number of colleges which can be brought together to work on the basis of mutual co-operation and partnership, to make a beginning of this kind.

CHARNI RD. BRIDGE

From K. Shreecrushna.

The Charni Road Station Crossing has recently been closed and the new foot overbridge has been thrown open to the public. There is nothing to complain of as regards the eastern side of the bridge which takes off from the metalled road.

The passage leading from the last step of the bridge on the other side, viz. in front of the entrance to the Charni Road Gardens is, however, in a most scandalous condition. The moment one leaves the last step of the bridge he has either to wade through water during these days or to get his shoes or feet stick in mud.

This passage leading to Chowpatty is enclosed by the railing of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Main Line on one side and another railing on the other beyond where the line for the Bombay Development Department was laid down. Who, therefore, is responsible for the proper upkeep of the said passage is beyond my knowledge. The fact remains however that, in the interest of the public resorting to Chowpatty of an evening in their hundreds, steps should be taken either to pave or properly metal the passage in question.

I trust the powers-that-be will interest themselves in this behalf and remove the cause of great inconvenience and trouble experienced by the public.

THOSE EXAMINATIONS

From A Sufferer

You will be surprised to know that in the last matriculation examination of the Bombay University no essay or letter was given in the Hindi paper.

A question carrying 42 marks was given from out of the Rapid Reader which was against the rules. It is a pity that such things are happening in one of the leading Universities of India.

MOSCOW SETS BRITONS FREE

Revokes Ban On British Goods —Britain Responds And Lifts Embargo

ANGLO-SOVIET TRADE PARLEYS WILL BE RESUMED

MOSCOW, July 1.

British Engineers Thornton and MacDonald have been released.

The British Foreign Office has issued the following announcement.

"The Soviet Embassy have informed the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that petitions of Thornton and MacDonald who were sentenced in April last to terms of imprisonment of three years and two years respectively came before Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Soviet to-day (Saturday) and that the sentences have been commuted, so that these men are to leave the Soviet territory immediately. They are being liberated this evening.

At the same time, the Commissary for Trade has cancelled counter embargo against British imports.

A supplement to the London Gazette published this evening contains a proclamation made by the King-in-Council to-day revoking the embargo which was declared by the previous proclamation of 19th April made under Section 11 of the Russian Goods Imports Prohibition Act 1933.

Arrangements will now promptly be made to resume the Anglo-Soviet trade negotiations at the point where they were interrupted in consequence of arrest of the Metropolitan Vickers Engineers.

Thornton and MacDonald were released on Saturday night at 9 Moscow time. They proceeded to the British Embassy where it had been arranged they should spend the night. They are proceeding to London to-morrow evening, and will be accompanied by the British Consul in Moscow as far as the Frontier town.

BAN REVOKED.

The terms of the proclamation of the King are as follows:—"Whereas in pursuance of Section 1 of the Russian Goods Import Prohibition Act 1933, we proclaimed and declared by proclamation given on 19th day of April in year of Our Lord 1933 that importation into the United Kingdom of goods of classes or descriptions therein specified grown produced or manufactured in the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republic was prohibited, and whereas in virtue of the said section, it is lawful for us by proclamation to revoke or vary any proclamation previously made in pursuance of that section, and whereas we have deemed it expedient that the said proclamation given on 19th April 1933 should be revoked, now, therefore, we have thought fit by and with the advice of our Privy Council and in virtue and exercise of powers aforesaid and of all other powers enabling us in that behalf, we issue this our Royal Proclamation proclaiming and declaring and it is hereby proclaimed and declared that the said proclamation of 19th April 1933 is hereby revoked. Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace this first day of July in the year of Our Lord 1933 and in the 24th year of our reign."

PLACE YOUR CAREER IN OUR CARE

Let us train you for a
SUCCESSFUL PROFESSIONAL or COMMERCIAL CAREER

BATLIBOI'S

Accountancy Training Institute offers best training in
ACCOUNTING, BANKING, COMPANY MANAGEMENT and SECRETARIAL PRACTICE.
ORAL or POSTAL TUITION

Write for a Complete Free Prospectus.
NAVSARI BUILDING,
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

ANYTHING REGARDING
Income-Tax & Super-Tax
CONSULT
Messrs. NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL whose expert advice has saved thousands of Rupees of Limited Companies, Firms, Individuals and Joint Hindu Families.

Branch Office:	Head Office:
Reid Road,	6, Ravelin St.,
Ahmedabad 2.	Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:	Tel. No. 22560 Telegraphic Address:
"Kadambari", Ahmedabad.	"Kadambari"

BHARAT
PERMANENT BRILLIANT
INK EASY FLOWING INK

HEAVY RAINFALL IN MALABAR

All-India Weather Report

POONA, July 2.

The depression over the West United Provinces has filled up after causing fairly widespread rain there and in the adjoining parts of the East Punjab.

The monsoon has been strong in Malabar, Kanara and Bengal and active in Upper Burma and Central Provinces, but is weak elsewhere. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Malabar, local in Upper Burma, Bihar, United Provinces, Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, Konkan, and North Hyderabad.

A few falls occurred in Chota Nagpur, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad.

The following are the chief amounts of rainfall:—Akyab four inches; Myitkyina one and a half; Toungoo one; Cherrapunji eleven; Chittagong seven; Cox's Bazar two; Berhampore, Dinajpore one and a half; Sibsagar, Narayanganj, Mymensingh, Shillong one; Barisal three-quarters; Jalpaiguri, Balasore, Purnea, Dharbhanga, Daltonganj half; Jubbulpore, Seoni two; Amraoti one and a half; Pendra Baharaich one; Lucknow, Meerut, Changa half; Bareilly, Saugor quarter; Ambala one and a half; Hissar, Simla, Dharampore, Dalhousie quarter; Karwar ten; Mangalore eight; Marmagao six; Calicut two; Trivandrum one and a half; Mercara one; Bijapur Raichur Gadag half; Nizamabad quarter.

Forecast.—The monsoon will continue strong in Malabar, Kanara and Bengal and strengthen in Burma and Assam. Rainfall will decrease in and near the West United Provinces and in the Central Provinces.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain is likely in Malabar, Kanara East and North Bengal and in Assam during the next thirty-six hours.—A. P.

Use world's Richest Production of
GUARANTEED PURE
Bhoot Brand (SAFFRON)
In fancy original Boxes from 1 oz. upwards.
KASHINATH JAYAWANT NARAYAN
Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay 1.
Telephone No. 21095.

ELECTION OF HARIJAN CANDIDATES

Central Board Of S. U. S. Seeks Mahatma's Advice

POONA, July 2.

The Central Board of the Servants of Untouchables Society concluded its session this afternoon in the premises of the Servants of India Society. An official statement on the business transacted—mainly the financial affairs of the Society—is expected to be issued to-morrow.

HARIJANS AND ELECTIONS.

This morning, the members of the Central Board visited Gandhiji at "Parnakuti", and had a long conversation with him regarding the working of the Society, and the question whether the Society should officially take part in elections of Harijan candidates for Municipal and other bodies was raised.

Gandhiji is understood to have expressed the opinion that the Society need interfere only in cases where caste Hindus imposed disabilities on Harijan candidates.

The members later visited certain Harijan quarters in Poona.

C. R. ADDRESSES POONAILS.

A public meeting presided over by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari was held this evening at the Gokhale Hall, at which prominent members of the Society spoke.—A. P.

RESTORE NIZAM'S POWERS

(Continued from page 6).

"Swarajya" of 6th November, 1923:—

"Continuity of purpose has somewhere snapped in the rule and as a ruler of a State. If your Nizam had been born in Europe or America, he would have ranked amongst the foremost statesmen of the present age. His energy for work is simply marvellous."

ANOTHER TESTIMONY.

Writing in the "Hindu" of August 4th 1923, St. Nihal Singh, by no means a friendly critic, was constrained to pay the following tribute to the Nizam:—

"He is a man of restless energy. For him it is not at all unusual to work from early in the morning till late in the evening, and sometimes even far into the night. His interest is confined to no single department of State, nor is he content merely to lay down principles and leave the details to be worked out by others. He has no passions, no hobby other than keeping a strict eye upon the administration and managing his own Crown property as economically as possible. He rarely goes out of "King Kothi", and all his walking hours are devoted to making inquiries into what is happening in his extensive dominions, asking questions of every one he sees, reading papers sent up to him or perhaps called for by him and dictating orders on every imaginable topic. ..... I have had copies of more than one Firman supplied to me for use in preparing the book upon which I was working and, therefore, can personally attest to the elegance of the language employed by the Nizam. I was still more struck by the precision of the language, which showed that the man who had dictated the words was a clear thinker and able to express his ideas not only concisely but also very definitely, rather remarkable for an Eastern potentate. His Exalted Highness insisted upon personally signing each Firman, and since he is not the man to sign without knowing what he is signing, his signature betokened the great interest that he took in the administration of his dominions and the great pains that he bestowed upon the actual work of governing his people."

CONGRESS LEADERS' VIEW.

In the "Swarajya" dated 1st November, 1923, Mr. T. Prakasam, the veteran Congress leader of Andhra Desa, who had visited the State to study things wrote thus:—"His Exalted Highness is not without ability as an administrator. Some of his Firmans show that he is well versed in the academic principles of Constitutional Government. Above all his energy is masterful. ..... His career has been a clash of temperament with ideal, and this perhaps was an inevitable heritage of his position. But it has meant to the Nizam a relapse from his earlier good intentions, while to his subjects it has meant the wreck of all the reforms proposed to be introduced by him."

Mr. Prakasam would have been more accurate if he had substituted the word "circumstances" for "temperament" in the above quotation. The Andhra leader was obviously unaware of the existence of reactionary and obscurantist forces that have been thwarting the Nizam's good intention and curbing his reformist zeal. That is why he wrote in another article published in the of the Nizam, and it needs an effort of will to recognise in him the ardent idealist who prefaced his reign with large promises of reform and "benevolence."

A SPECIFIC INSTANCE.

It is my firm conviction that if his sovereign status is restored to him and if he is given a free hand in the choice of his ministers, the Nizam will soon make Hyderabad a place worth living in. Even to-day, in spite of his curtailed powers, the Nizam does try, whenever possible, to secure for his people a right which Sir Akbar and Col. Trench seem intent on denying them. The recent Firman in respect of the "Raiyat" illustrates the point.

The "Raiyat" was an Urdu weekly started three years ago by Mr. Narsing Rao, a staunch Hyderabadi and a young man of broad nationalist views. Because the paper had the courage and honesty to expose Sir Akbar's notorious railway deal, it was ordered to cease publication.

Mr. Narsing Rao waited in vain for a couple of years hoping that the Government would raise the ban of their own accord. But there was nothing doing. He then put in a petition asking for permission to restart the paper. Sir Akbar, I understand was vindictive enough to go against the petitioner. But the Nizam has issued a Firman giving the desired permission to Mr. Narsing Rao, and the paper is to restart shortly. Does not this case show that the Nizam would even go against the most influential members of his Council if it is a question of righting a palpable wrong? Incidentally, the "Raiyat" Firman also signifies, by implication, that His Exalted Highness appreciates frank and honest criticism of administrative measures, provided the criticism is actuated by altruistic motives. There is a world of meaning for Hyderabad papers in this "Firman". I hope local editors will not be slow in taking the lesson that the Ruler wishes to teach them.

Given the freedom of the press and the platform — privileges which the present Government has denied to the people —, given an enlarged Legislative Council with powers to influence the policy and administration of the State, Hyderabad would soon excel other States so far as the contentment and general prosperity of the subjects are concerned. But the 'sine qua non' of all this is that the Nizam should get back his sovereign status and be entirely free to choose his own ministers. The less Simla interferes, the better for Hyderabad.

VARIED ACTIVITIES OF S. J. A. BRIGADE (OVERSEAS)

Sir D. Petrie, Chief Commissioner, India, Inspects Bombay Corps

Sir David Petrie, Chief Commissioner for the Empire of India, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, inspected the Bombay Corps of the Brigade in the Elphinstone High School, Cruick-Shank Road on Susday.

Welcoming Sir David Petrie, (Dr.) Major Nunan, M.D., said, that it was the first occasion when a Chief Commissioner for India paid an official visit.

The district (No. 3) was the largest and strongest in India, having on its roll, one Nursing, one Cadet Nursing, nine Ambulance and two Cadet Ambulance Divisions, with a total of 564 members.

TRIBUTE TO WORK OF PARSI DIVISION.

The Parsi Ambulance Division was the strongest and first in the whole of India, formed in 1904, and it celebrated its Silver Jubilee, and has reached the stage of permanency, having its own building, which was a memento of the selfless work carried on by its members for about three decades.

Their latest useful work was the holding of a Health Maternity and Infant Welfare Exhibition, which was a signal success in Bombay and suburbs, and serves as a useful propaganda for Ambulance work in Bombay.

The Hindu Division, continued Dr. Nunan, had been attending various religious festivals held annually outside Bombay and have done useful service in rendering first-aid to cases of accidents.

SERVICES DURING RIOTS.

The services of the Ambulance Brigade during the Bombay riots were recalled. They were acknowledged by the Bombay Government by a Government resolution in their Home Department. His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes took keen interest in the activities of the Brigade.

After offering thanks of the District to the visitor, for the great interest taken, the meeting closed.

WAR ON AMERICAN GANGSTERS

Tunney Leads Young Crusadors Formed To Fight Menace

NEW YORK, (By Mail.)

The United States is again at war with gangsters, who, it is estimated, cost Chicago £40,000,000 a year and New York £25,000,000.

An organisation called "The Crusaders" is out to expose and destroy political graft and the levies on industry made by the racketeer.

The Crusaders leader, Fred G. Clark, is called the commander-in-chief, and the local units are called battalions.

"It is high time," said Commander Clark, "that decent citizens throw the power of organised strength against the highly organised racketeering elements.

Cheered by the part they played in winning 3.2 per cent. beer, the Crusaders are now turning to the destruction of racketeering.

Commander Clark is organising a junior branch to help do the job. Young fellows from 16 to 21 will be encouraged to take an interest in the welfare of their country.

"The political life of this country is rotten," Commander Clark added.

"We want to have elected the right men, who will do their best to stamp out racketeering. We are a non-partisan body.

"We have no uniforms. Our only badge is a small button clip showing a Crusader."

"Battalions" are being formed in schools and colleges.

Gene Tunney is one of those who are taking a keen interest in the Crusaders.

Businessmen, Labour leaders, criminals, politicians meet on the common ground of rackets.

The necessities of everyday life —milk, poultry, fish, ice, coal, laundry—practically everything in constant demand is subject to the racketeers.

The citizen pays for "protection," meaning that if he pays the racketeer the latter will kindly refrain from beating him up, killing him, or destroying his property!

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Sir Terence Keyes, retiring Resident, whose term of office ended last month left for Bombay on Saturday "en route" to England.

Mr. G. D. Mackenzie, the new Resident took over charge of the office on the 1st inst.

(Continued from Col. 7)

have come more appropriately from a member of the British delegation.

But what he said unquestionably reflects the view-point of Europe as a whole; for all countries on this side, whether debtors or not, realise that no stabilisation or permanent plans for International trade are possible while the debts continue on the present scale.

In any case, with reparations virtually cancelled, it would be difficult to persuade European debtors to pay America out of their own pocket; Any attempt to make a debt settlement part of a currency bargain would lead to hopeless confusion; the debts must be kept clear of the Conference's general monetary and economic discussions, and those discussions are likely to be abortive unless a firm understanding is reached that the old scale of debt transfers has gone for good."

The Leader of the Daily Herald (June 13) defines the issue before the Conference in the following terms:

"There are two paths open to all the nations of the world at the present moment.

The one is the path of economic nationalism, of which Mr. MacDonald said that it is "the death-knell of advancing prosperity"; and there is a kernel of truth in the sonorous phrase.

The other is the path of economic internationalism, of economic co-operation between the nations.

If this conference can succeed in its tasks; if it can create an international financial mechinery which will not be at the mercy of money-lenders and speculators; if it can remove the artificial restrictions which are impending world-traffic; if it can restore man's ability to purchase and consume the product of man's labour, then a true world-economy becomes possible.

But if it fail, then the world is faced by the terrible prospect of an economic nationalism which would mean economic wars and as an almost inevitable consequence, wars of the other kind

WORLD CONFERENCE IS AT MERCY OF DOLLAR

Quick Gift Is Twice Valuable, Says European Press Regarding Solution Of War Debts And Raising Price Levels

LONDON, (By Mail).

The Gedman papers publish long reports from their London correspondents on the first sessions of the World Economic Conference.

The special London correspondent of the Berliner Borsen-Courier (No. 269 of June 13) says in his report in regard to the opening speech of the British Prime Minister:

"According to Mr. MacDonald the task of the Economic Conference consists in facilitating the economic reconstruction in the different States by finding suitable means of international co-operation.

Germany will be able to support this opinion. It is in harmony with the formula which was of late often heard in German circles that international agreements have to be based on national reconstruction. If these two thesis are co-ordinated, one might perhaps say: everything possible has to be done in the field of international co-operation but the basis of the economic life of the individual States must not be upset."

The correspondent then says that the British Prime Minister in his speech emphasised two problems: the necessity of raising the price level and of adopting the war debts to the changed economic conditions. This adoption should be settled before 15th June.

"We hope that this can really be done in such a very short time, lest the question of war debts be once again settled only provisionally.

This problem will offer the first proof of whether or not the Conference can really do useful work. Although war debts are to be discussed side by side with, and not at, the Conference the world awaits the 15th June. We are gladly willing to tell the delegates in London that a quick gift is twice as valuable and that the world will twice as quickly place its confidence in the Conference, if the Conference gives very quickly a positive proof of its courage and self-confidence."

The same paper published in its commercial part an article from its Paris correspondent entitled "France's Special Position in London", which mainly deals with the commercial and tariff policy of France.

NATIONS MUST CO-OPERATE.

The Kolnische Zeitung (No. 316 of June 13), commenting editorially on the opening speech of the British Prime Minister writes:

"Nobody will reproach the chief of the British National Government with being a bad Englishman because he is opposed to extreme economic nationalism and we must hope that his opinion will in future have more influence than before, also with regard to the system of Ottawa which lies in that direction. In the same manner as Great Britain works in favour of a strong national British economy, we in Germany also endeavour to fortify our national economic situation, but these national economies must never fall back into that mercantilistic system which Europe has long ago overcome. Every nation has the duty to take energetic measures in order to improve its economic situation, but the different national economies of the world must co-operate in a reasonable way."

The London special correspondent of the Berliner Borsen-Courier (No. 271 of June 14), commenting on the speech made by Mr. Von Neurath, writes.

"Mr. Von Neurath makes it quite clear that Germany believes in the possibility of economic reconstruction, only if the problems of international politics are at last being solved.

Moreover, Germany has clearly stated that she will not agree to give up her independent national efforts to improve her economic situation for the mere illusion of some international promises. First, the States have to put their own houses in order, then it will be easier for them to assist each other. This, of course, in no way excludes ready co-operation in the work of international reconstruction."

GERMAN APPEAL.

The Kolnische Zeitung (No. 317 of June 14) says editorially that the speech of the German Foreign Minister amounts to the declaration that Germany is ready to co-operate for the common good of Europe.

The London correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung (No. 437 of June 14) says that it cannot be maintained that the governmental statements made so far have met with great interest or that they represent an important contribution to the work of the Conference. These speeches were —in the correspondent's opinion —very formal statements of goodwill, to a certain extent modified by the special interests of each individual nation. The German speech was an appeal to keep in mind the great political differences which hinder economic co-operation and recovery.

BRITISH PRESS OPINION

The Leader of the Manchester Guardian says:

"Mr. MacDonald asked the delegates to eschew" mere economic theories and generalities" and come down to practical proposals. That is more easily said than done. What can the Conference be except a battle-ground of economic theories? Can the practical men put the economic theorists behind them when, for example, they dispute whether they should aim deliberately at controlled inflation and price-raising by Government action? If Mr. MacDonald only means that the delegates should ration their excellent intentions, he is asking good deal and is likely to be disappointed. There are too many tales of woe to be told; sixty-six sovereign States have a right to explain their sad tate, and, although it is earnestly to be desired that the spirit does not move many of them, it would be fatal if this were to become from the beginning a purely Big-Power Conference. Mr. MacDonald's anxiety to produce spectacular results quickly has led him before now into a disregard of smaller nations which does not go well with the spirit of the League which he exalted yesterday and has not made for success. The large issue of exchange stabilization may be, primarily, a matter for the big financial Power—in a vital sense the Conference is at the mercy of the dollar—but the Conference will fail unless it can associate the smaller States actively in the completion of its programme of economic and financial re-construction."

NO CURRENCY BARGAIN.

Mr. Walter Layton, writing in "Notes of the Day" in the News "Chronicle" draws particular attention to the difficulty of War Debts problem in connection with the present discussions:

"Of these problems not the least difficult is that of the War Debts.

It was, perhaps, something of a surprise that the question was so emphatically insisted upon in Mr. MacDonald's speech, for he was speaking as president of the Conference, whereas his remarks on this subject might

(Continued in col. 5).

Secure Your Career Now at
DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

By selecting from the Series of Careers in the Business World for which this Oldest Pioneer Indian College prepares most Successfully.

SERIAL NO. 3. BANK OFFICERS (C.A.I.B., Eng., Ind.)

Higher Bank Officers Positions are now open only to the Institute of Bankers' Diploma Holders and even B.Coms. have to secure this qualification for same because this Course alone provides for a study of practical Banking subjects selected by bankers plus a banking Experience. **ORIGINALLY INTRODUCED IN INDIA AND TAUGHT SUCCESSFULLY ONLY AT THIS COLLEGE.**

A Course for Two Years after matriculation.

Apply for details of this as well as other Courses viz., Secretarial (F.I.S.A.); Incorporated Salesmanagers (by I.S.M.A.); Chartered Insurance (A.C.I.I.); General Commerce (D.Com., I.M.C.).

80, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DON'T NEGLECT COUGH

"CATCH IT YOUNG."
A Few Doses of
B. R. B.
PECTOROL
(Best Cough Syrup.)
Will GENERALLY SUFFICE
ask for free Booklet from
BELI RAM & BROS.,
304, Princess St., Bombay 2.
Sample will be sent on receipt of Six As. stamps.

JAPAN AT BACK OF CHINA'S "BANDIT ARMY"

Jap. Military Commanders Are Alleged To Have Actively Organised And Directed Bandit Corps

"The People's Tribune," the Chinese Nationalist Journal published at Shanghai writes:—

On October 11th. 1931. the Headquarters of the Japanese Commander in the Three Eastern Provinces despatched three agents, Shigetaro Kuraoka, Tokumatsu Matsumoto, and Gennosuke Michimoto with ten thousand Japanese yen to Mukden for the purpose of inducing the Japanese-protected bandit chief, Lin Yin-Ching, to recruit bandits and vagabonds, and organize them into the so-called "North-eastern People's Army for Self-Defence," which was to be armed and equipped by the Japanese military. It was this Japanese organized bandit corps that subsequently made the attack on Chinchow and the Headquarters of the Provincial Government of Liaoning. In addition to the ten thousand yen the bandit chief Lin was also promised a high position in the bogus local administration, as is shown in the contract made with the Japanese military, containing the follow-clauses.

1. Organization.—Lining Yin-Ching shall organize an army to be known as "The North-eastern People's Army for Self-Defence." The army shall have a commander-in-chief: shall establish a bureau of military affairs, a bureau of political affairs, an office for the staff officers and aides-de-camp, offices of military supplies and transportation, an army medical office, a military law department, and so forth, for seventeen brigades.

2. Military Supplies.—Arms and ammunition shall be supplied by the Japanese and shall be delivered to Lin Yin-Ching at suitable places.

3. Financial Sources.—The Japanese military shall be responsible for three thousand yen to start with, and other expenses shall be raised locally.

4. Plans.—The Headquarters of the Japanese Commander shall be responsible for all plans of military operation; Lin Yin-Ching shall carry out all plans formulated by the Japanese Military Headquarters; the Headquarters of the Japanese Commander shall be responsible for forth or more men to be sent to various Chinese army corps to stir up the Chinese troops to fight; and the warring zones shall be as follows: (i.) The first base of operation shall be the South Manchuria and Antung lines. (ii.) The second base of operation shall be Liaoyang, Haicheng Kaiping, Fuhsien, Chwanghe, Hsiuyen, Penhai and Fengcheng districts. (iii.) West of Mukden, such as Taian, Panshan, Yinkow, Heishan, Chinchow, Yihsien, Suichung and Hsingchen shall be a district for military expansion. (iv.) East and North of Mukden shall be the district for the enlistment and concentration of troops.

LIN YIN-CHING'S ARMY.

On October 19th, after the conclusion of the agreement, Lin Yin Ching, assisted by his Japanese military leaders, established in Mukden the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the "North-Eastern People's Army for the defence of Kwantung"—a territory outside the Great Wall.

The three Japanese emissaries, Kuraoka Shigetaro, Tokumatsu Matsumoto and Gennosuke Michimoto subsequently assisted Lin Cin-Ching in all his military activities. Kuraoka was make Lin's adviser and interpreter, and Matsumoto and Michiotmo were assigned by the Japanese military commander as special service men for the purpose of supervising and co-ordinating Lin's activities to ensure the smooth working of the pre-arranged plans.

UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES OF LIN'S ARMY.

On October 20th at 7-05 a.m., Lin Yin-Ching directed a group of his bandit-soldidiers to carry out the plans formulated by his Japanese advisers. The bandit-troops went aboard the South Manchuria Railway special train, three car-loads altogether, and arrived at Chien Shan Station at 10-30 a.m. where they received three hundred rifles, 80,000 rounds of ammunition, and six machine guns, which were already prepared for them by the Japanese military. These bandit-soldiers, together with twelve cars of people and a large quantity of ammunition, were despatched toward the West, and later established their headquarters at Tengaopu, where they enlisted over 300 bandits. These bandit-troops, on October 29th, actually came into conflict with the 19th Brigade of the Chinese North-Eastern Frontier Defence Force, which they defeated thanks to the assistance rendered by the Japanese airplanes. The "Sheng Ching Shih Pao," a Japanese newspaper, reported the incident on October 30th as follows: "Within one day Lin Yin-Ching's troops have increased from 500 to 8,000. They have two airplanes, and a number of cannons. They have been victorious along Panshan, Taian, Liao-ching and other districts." Thus the Japanese themselves admitted that the bandit chief Lin attacked the Chinese regular troops with airplanes, which could have been obtained only from the Japanese military authorities.

PREMEDITATED PLAN.

The bandit-soldiers, directed and armed by the Japanese molested the people wherever they went, and, among other things, burned down houses of civilians, raped the women, and captured whomever they wished. But the outrages, committed under the protection of the Japanese aroused great indignation and engendered ill-feeling among the populace, and as a consequence, the people were forced to take drastic action to protect themselves and to resort to force. Thus, in the course of their struggle with the bandit-soldiers, they killed many bandits, among whom Lin's Japanese adviser, Kuraoka Shigetaro, in whose possession were found various documents: (i.) Documents relating to official appointment, (ii.) Plans of military operation formulated by Kuraoka Shigetaro, (iii.) Notes showing the transportation of arms and ammunition written by Kuraoka Shigetaro, (iv.) Maps showing the operation of the railways in time of war, (v.) Principles of the organization and operation of artillery in war, (vi.) Plans of the defence lines of the First Brigade of Lin's army, and other documents, which were subsequently turned over to General Chang Hsuch-Liang, and are reproduced below in facsimile.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

According to the document found Kuraoka Shigetaro, the organization of the army was to be as follows:

(a) Name—The name of the army shall be known as the North-Eastern People's Army for Self-Defence of the Republic of China.

(b) Aim—The chief aim of the said army is: (i.) Protection, (ii.) Self-Defence, (iii.) Self-Government, (iv.) Denunciation of the Kuo Min Tang and the National Government in Nanking, (v.) Hoisting of the five-clour flag, (i.e.) the discarded hag of 1912).

(c) Personnel—Lin Yin-Ching and four others.

(d) Places for the Concentration of Forces—Places for the concentration of forces shall be the Liaochung. Taian and Panshan districts.

(e) Persent Strength—The present force is 5,000 strong with arms, but ammunition is inadequate.

(f) Concentration—The present forces shall be concentrated in the stated areas within one week.

(g) Expenses—The expenses of operation shall be dol. 50,000.

(h) Supplies—The necessary military supplies shall be 2 airplanes, some mountain guns 200 or more rifles, ammunition, 3 or 4 machine guns.

(i) Uniforms—To be made.

(j) Officials—All magistrates and chiefs of police shall be changed.

According to the plan drawn up by Kuraoka Shigetaro—which however was not carried out as originally intended—the following was to be their five-day programme of military operation:—

Oct. 21.—Starting Point Preparation. Concentration Tengaopu, no of troops 1,600.

Oct. 22.—Starting Point Tengaopu, Destination Kuangsha-to, Concentration Kao-sha-to-tze, no of troops 3,000.

Oct. 23.—Starting Point Kao-sha-tze Destination Huangsha-to, Concentration Panshan, no of troops 1,400-1,600.

Oct. 24.—Starting Point Huangsha-to Destination Taian, Concentration Taian, no of troops 3,400.

Oct. 25.—Starting Point Taian, Destination Panshan, Concentration Panshan, no of troops 5,400

BOY SCOUTS HIKE TO PINDARI GLACIER

Travel Diary Of Seva Samiti Batch Records Find Of Valuable Buddhist Relics

(From A Correspondent.)

ALMORA, July 1.

The hikers of the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts' Association, India, who left Almora on June 1 for the Pindari Glacier, returned to Kausani after a very successful hike. They covered the entire journey in 10 days time, and while returning to Kausani the scouts visited the Saryumul, the source of the river Sarya which is in a very thick forest area encircled by hills and dales.

USEFUL FINDS.

During the trip the hikers freely associated with the people living in the hill areas to study their customs and ways of living. The scouts made a careful study of the ancient places of historical and architectural importance, which were on the way to the glacier, besides collecting leaves and flowers of over 500 types. Some members of the party found on the left lateral Morain of the Pindari Glacier rock-crystals. They also found at the glacier an old fossil of mammal species, and stones of varied kinds. The collection of leaves and flowers are being sent to the Government Agricultural College, Cawnpore, for identification and classification and the fossil and the stones have been sent to the Benares Hindu University for analysis purposes.

BUDDHIST RELICS.

One of the important places visited by the scouts was Bageshwar, situated on both the banks of the Saryu river, the banks being connected by a suspension bridge. The town is in the fertile valley of Katyur, the seat of the Government of the rulers of Kamaun in the 12th century. The name "Bageshwar" was derived from the temple of an ancient foundation. It was erected by Raja Lakshmi Chand in about 1450. The temple was dedicated to Shiva as Vakeshwar or the Lord of Speech. Another place of historical importance in U. P. which the scouts visited was Balinath where ancient Hindu architecture is found in abundance. It was the seat of the ancient Katyuri dynasty. In the beautiful sculptures which are visible in the ruined temples of Kali and Bhowaneshwari (the sacred deity of the Katyuri kings) there is a close resemblance to the temple architecture found in South India. Practically all the temples there are in a dilapidated condition and according to Hieun Tsang they have their origin in the 8th century. A study of the sculptures indicates that the Buddhistic influence pervaded there during the reign of the Katyuri kings.

After seeing many other places the scouts marched through the beautiful wood-land scenery and meadows towards the glacier. Even from Dhakuri (18 miles from the Glacier) one can see magnificent views of the snow-clad Himalayas. The snow ranges which were visible there extend from the Nandakot peak in the east to Trishul in the west. The eastern peak of Trishul faces the west in a great bluff, from which a long easy ridge presenting an unbroken sheet of snow slopes down to the east, connecting Trishul with the Nanda Devi cluster. In the hollow between the Trishul and Nanda Devi group rises the Sunderdonga which flowing nearly south down a narrow and deep glen joins the Pindar, affording the best route to those desirous of penetrating to the crore of the Nanda Devi mass. Dhakuri contains one of the best wood-land scenery in India and is full of luxurious meadows and plenty of water-falls.

ON PINDARI GLACIER.

On the 11th morning after crossing 28 snow drifts the entire party successfully reached the Pindari Glacier. They ceremoniously hoisted the flag of the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Association there. The scouts and a very clear view of the Pindari and Bankatia glaciers. According to the version of the guides who accompanies the visitors from Phurkia, the nearest approach made by any party during this year was by this party of the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts. They had gone even beyond the distance traversed by the party of scouts who went in 1931 May under Dr. Mohan Sinha Mehta, Ph. D., Honorary Scout Commissioner of the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Association. It is hoped that in 1934 the scouts will try to break the record established so far.

The closing ceremony of the hike was performed by Pt. Ram Narayan Misra, District Scouts Commissioner and Head Master of the Central Hindu School, Benares, on the 19th night. In the course of his closing address he proposed that a Hikers Trust should be formed to make hiking an annual feature of the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Association, India. The hikers left for their respective places via Nainital.

INDIAN HIMALAYAN EXPEDITION TO FIGHT EVEREST

Attempts To Succeed Where British Expedition Failed

DELHI, June 30.

On the failure of the 1933 Everest Expedition, Mr. G. D. Joshi, the organiser of the Indian Himalayan Expedition Club, Delhi, has issued the following statement to the press:—

"The British Everest Climbers headed by Mr. Hugh Ruttledge attempted four times to achieve the peak of the Everest this year, but they failed. They are now on their way back. Three of them are already suffering from snow-bite. We pray they may recover soon. We admire their courage and the zeal they exhibited in this connexion. Their failure, as is stated, was chiefly due to the bad weather and not to the lack of resources. Had the weather been favourable, they would rather have succeeded and the riddle of the world have been solved.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT.

"Perhaps, they will attempt again and we advise them the same. If they do not, I think it is an opportunity for Indians to attempt Everest. We realise our weaknesses, and the lack of resources in our country, but, if we attempt, the country will take care of us. With this idea in view, we have started "The Indian Himalayan Expedition Club" in Delhi. Our objects are to take out annual expeditions to the Himalayas. This year we went to the Pindari, next year we are going to Mount Kailash, 23,000, ft. and third time a little higher and so on.

"Thus, we expect that Everest will be our destination within five years. We may succeed or fail in our first attempt, but our effort will continue annually, till the world's highest peak be achieved.

APPEAL FOR ENCOURAGEMENT.

"I, therefore, on behalf of the club, appeal to my countrymen for encouragement, help and support by all means. Those who wish to contribute their quota in any shape, may kindly address to the organiser, Indian Himalayan Expedition Club, Delhi. It may be remembered that people from distant lands come over to India to attempt Himalayan peaks, it will be a shameful deed for us to sit quite idle. I hope, Princes, Landlords, charitably-inclined magnates, sportsmen and lovers of adventure will favourably response to my appeal."

HINDI PRACHAR AND HINDI SPEAKING PEOPLE

The Secretary Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay writes:—

The object of the sabha is to popularise Hindi, the common national language of India in various ways in the Bombay Presidency where Marathi and Gujarathi are the spoken vernaculars, to create an interest in the language some work has been done through the Press and it is showing good results. It is proposed to distribute handbills, exhibit posters and to arrange for meetings. In addition to all these, one thing, which will be more useful and effective is arranging to teach the language to the people. In this the Hindi speaking people can easily help us. If the other provincials are averse to Hindi, it is a different thing altogether; but when they are eager to learn it, it becomes the duty of the Hindi speaking people to teach them. There are a large number of Hindi speaking people in Bombay city and also the Provinces. Everyone can try to teach Hindi to a few of his neighbouring friends. Some can even open classes at different centres. It is the wish of the sabha to start classes in each ward of the city and also throughout the Presidency.

Even though it is the duty of Every Indian to make Hindi the Common National Language of India it is the previlege of the Hindu speaknig people that they alone can help others in studying the language. It is hoped that many such patriotic gentlemen will come forward to help the Sabha and thereby help one of the nation building activities. Communication in this connexion should please be directed to R. Sankaran, Secretary Hindi Prachar Sabha, Napoo Hall, Matunga Bombay.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY SESSIONS

A Press communique states:—

It has now been finally decided that the next session of the Legislative Assembly shall commence at Simla on Tuesday, the 22nd August. His Excellency the Governor-General has allotted five days for the transaction of non-official business. August 24th and 29th and September 5th for non-official Bills and August 31st and September 7th for non-official Resolutions.

TILL THE 31ST OF JULY

In honour of the Birthday anniversary (falling on the 13th of July) of our principal—PROF: GAMBERS, we have the pleasure to announce that the following books on "HEALTH, NATURE-CURE AND SANE-SEX LIVING" by PROF: GAMBERS will be given away AT HALF PRICE TILL 31ST OF JULY. All these books are too well-known for their practicability, lucidity and wealth of knowledge to demand any further introduction. Post your order in time to get them at HALF PRICE.

Name of Books:—	Original Price:— Rs. as.	Name of Books:—	Original Price:— Rs. as.
Kamasutra of Vatsyayana English Translation, 350 Pages.	4 0	The Mind of Woman	0 4
Ananga Ranga. English Translation. 342 Pages	4 0	Birth Control & Eugenics	0 4
Rati Shastra	2 0	Essays on Health 240 Pages	1 8
Ideal Marriage. A Unique book	2 0	Miracles of Milk	0 12
The Cabala of Balzac	2 0	Miracles of Water	0 12
Control Over Birth. 11 Edition	0 12	Fasting for Health	0 12
Hidden side of Sexual Science 10 Edition	0 12	Vitamins & Health	0 8
Control Over Sex	0 12	Indigestion, Causes and Treatment	0 6
Sex Problems	0 12	Constipation, Causes & Treatment	0 6
Menstrual Disorders & Their Home Treatment	0 12	Surya Namaskaras	0 6
Sterility: Causes & Treatment	0 10	The Grape Cure	0 6
How to build up Virility 8 Edition	0 8	The Food & Health Value of Potatoes	0 6
Night Pollutions & Their Treatment	0 8	Away with Colds	0 6
Sexual Research	0 6	Exercises to cure Short-sightedness	0 4
Painless Childbirth	0 6	How to Live Hundred Years	0 4
Yoga Exercises to Cure Sexual Disorders	0 6	The Choice of Food	0 4
		Onions for Health	0 4
		Away with headaches	0 4
		Prevention of Veneral Diseases	0 4

Half of the above prices will be charged during the concession. Postage is charged extra.

Catalogue giving detailed contents of and numerous extracts from the above books sent post free.

BRIJMOHAN & Co., AMRITSAR (Punjab).
Bombay Agents: GENERAL BOOK DEPOT, Sandhurst Road.

Hops & Malt in body-building proportion. Vitamins add stamina.

Available in Dark, Green as well as White Bottles of 27 oz. capacity.

Do you want a fair Complexion

"It is so easy to possess and preserve the alluring charms of a clear white skin. So very easy—with these exquisite Beauty Aids.

PEARLINE SNOW keeps the skin young, Fresh and Pearly-white. ..... Annas 12 per jar.

PIMPLEX CREAM Banishes Pimples and Black-Heads leaving a clear smooth skin. Pimplex No. 1 for day use and No. 2 for night use ..... Rs. 2 per jar.

SILKY-SOFT HAIR SHAMPOO Banishes Dandruff leaving the hair clean and soft with a silky lustre. Rs. 1/6 per Bott.

PEARLINE BEAUTY PRODUCTS,

12, Rampart Row, Fort, P. O. Box 493 BOMBAY.

Perfect Stimulant Of Vitality
MAHAN TONIC
SHUKRAL

increase vitality and youthfulness. Gives immediate success in all cases of Neurasthenia, General Debility, Loss of Vigour and all the physical and mental troubles of **premature old age.** It tones the nervous system, strengthens the body, refreshes the memory and brain power.

SHUKRAL—infuses strength into nerves, muscles and vitality in the Body. Price **Rs. 2. Three bottles Rs. 5.**

DAVE CHEMICAL WORKS.
Kalbadevi, Bombay & Ahmedabad.

FOR
HEALTH & BEAUTY
USE
MYSORE SANDAL SOAP
Agents:—
Ramjanali Ebrahim & Co.
31, Princess St., BOMBAY 2.

SCRIBBLING BLOCKS : :

FOR SALE
In Various Sizes
At Annas 4
Per lb.
Write to the MANAGER
"Bombay Chronicle"

Turkey Sets Its House In Order

Tariff And Banking Reforms Avert Economic Crisis

Turkey confronts the Economic Conference with her house set in order. The National Assembly has hurried through a large batch of economic reforms, pressing on one another's heels. External trade, internal banking, usury, coinage (12,000,000 Turkish pounds of silver coins are to be minted) have all come under new legislation. This haste in attaining definite action has been partly due to general reconstruction policy, but partly also to the desire to present a prettier front at the Conference says the Constantinople correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

In order not to be caught out by a tariff truce, the Government has rapidly passed a law imposing a new tariff schedule considerably increasing the dues on most imported articles. This is the second tariff schedule which Turkey has drawn up since she became free to administer her own Customs affairs in 1929. The rates then imposed have proved ill adapted to the national interests in many ways, and their defects have been made more pronounced by the world crisis. Both for revenue purposes and for the encouragement of home industry a revision was needed. It was carried out with great secrecy by the Assembly commissions and was run through the House with speed.

Raw materials and partly manufactured articles which are still necessary for Turkish industry, as well as manufactured articles which are necessary for the national life, have their tariffs reduced or left as they are. The reductions will be progressively eliminated as Turkey becomes self-sufficing. Even in the case of the articles for which the tariffs are increased the maximum tariffs will not usually be imposed at once but gradually, according to the trend of industry and with an eye on averting a rise in the cost of living.

At the same time an increase of 10 per cent. all round has been put upon the tariffs to take the place of the municipal toll which was exacted from internal trade. The toll was considered to be a mediaeval survival and an impediment to the free march of commerce within the country. It became a matter of pride to the Kemalist regime to get rid of it, and thus to put the internal trade of Turkey on a modern basis. But it was necessary to make up to the municipalities the loss which they would suffer, and this has now been done through the 10 per cent tariff increase.

The revised higher tariffs will not be applicable to countries which have trade conventions with Turkey till these run out. Thus Britain, France, Germany, Italy, the United States, Greece, Spain, Denmark, Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania, and Soviet Russia are not immediately affected. In regard to British trade it is to be noted that the new tariff exempts iron and steel products from increase until Turkey is able to manufacture such articles. Premiums are to be given to persons founding metalurgical industries in the country.

BARTER TREATIES.

In order to keep up exports, which in the first four and a half months of this year fell in value by a further £T9,000,000 (though the quantity remains fairly stable), the Government has resorted to a number of barter treaties and special agreements. The latest, signed with Greece, raises that country's percentage of imports into Turkey to 25 per cent and gives Greek ships 5 per cent freightage on Turkish exports to Greece, in the hope that Turkey may find a wider field for her exports to Greece. A similar deal has been made with Brazil, which has been given the monopoly of the importation of coffee for three years in exchange for the export to Brazil of Turkish goods. These will, it is believed, reach the amount of from three to five million Turkish pounds; previously the Brazilian market was non-existent for Turkey.

These treaties are typical of the binding regional agreements which have been made to meet the crisis. The Minister of Economy has, however, definitely stated that they are defensive trade conventions, and that they and the import quota system will go as soon as Turkish trade can be given its chance otherwise. It remains for the Economic Conference to untwist the knots into which Turkey has been obliged to tie up its trade.

The internal reforms have been not less vigorous. Banking has been saved from rot by imposing on all banks—there are now thirty-eight Turkish banks—a capital in proportion to population served, and liquid assets up to 50 per cent. of the various engagements. Usury, the scourge of the peasantry, which has exacted up to 120 per cent per annum interest from its unfortunate victims, has received a death-blow by a law fixing the maximum rate of interest at 12 per cent., and by obliging moneylenders to take out permits and to make annual statements of their operations. Further to stamp out usury, a people's bank has been founded with an initial capital of £T3,000,000 to give lending facilities at reasonable rates to the peasantry and others. The Turkish pound has been kept stable, and further devalorisation is not expected unless the Economic Conference takes some general monetary measure which would involve it.

Killing Pets Without Torture

Animal Lovers Debate On Merits Of Poison, Gas And Electricity As Humane Killer

In the belief that "serious doubt has arisen in the public mind in regard to the method used for the destruction of dogs and cats," the Animal Defence Society called a conference at the Central Hall, Westminster, on June 14. The chair was taken by the Duchess of Hamilton, and there was a large attendance of members. The methods of destruction which came up for consideration were the use of exhaust gas from motor-cars, coal gas, chloroform, electroculation, narcotics and poisons, shooting, lethal chambers and boxes, writes the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

Miss Lind-af-Hageby, who said that the members of the society were "not one-sided sentimentalists," described the question of the destruction of pets as one which was apt to be put aside as something we would rather not think about. "Death, however," she said, "is not such a simple affair as some people imagine." She had seen thousands and thousands of animals killed in slaughter-houses, but as yet had seen no perfect method of destruction. "Even the best methods can be bungled and are bungled," she said.

CLAIMS OF ELECTRICITY.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Wakefield Rainey put forward the claims of shooting and electricity in securing for the unfortunate animal an instantaneous death. As for the gases and drugs, "let the means be what you will," he said, "chlorofform, carbon monoxide, morphine, there are always ghastly failures in our everyday efforts to cause enthanasia, as things are at present."

"According to Colonel Rainey the solution to the problem lies in "the intelligent application of electricity." He metioned two methods of dealing death by electricity, one being the use of from 600 to 2,000 volts for electrocution which is in use at the Croydon depot of the Canine Defence League and which he described as a great improvement on anything he had seen so far for destruction on a large scale. The second method was the use of 200-250 volts for electric stunning, followed by the intro-thoracic injection of chloroform, which is being used at Trowbridge. "There is no fixed apparatus and therefore no terror," said Colonel Rainey. "I have seen dogs with wagging tails and purring cats die a carefree death by this means. With a long flex one could destroy the animal in the garden.

"Wherever you go in humane destruction work you cannot avoid the motif of rapidity. You cannot, however, bring animal life to an end gently and comfortably in a couple of minutes. The putting to sleep idea is a myth. The dogs which are thrust into the Battersea system of finely divided chloroform spray or into the carbon monoxide chamber do not go to sleep; they have a short but hard struggle against a powerful narcotic poison. Let us be frank and recognise life for what it is—a thing sweet even to a mongrel, and let its passing be so swift that he will not see it going."

CARBON MONOXIDE.

Mr. H. W. Griffiths, of Birmingham, described experiments he had carried out with carbon monoxide, and said that he was totally unaware of the existence of any nauseating influence on the animals from the fumes. Unconsciousness, he said, was produced in twenty seconds, and he had never yet seen an animal try to escape.

A defender of the chloroform system, Mrs. Dubois, of the Whitechapel Shelter, said that at one branch alone they had destroyed no fewer than 13,900 dogs and always by means of chloroform. She believed the secret of the system's success lay in the use of plenty of air at the beginning of the operation, and strongly urged animal owners to bring their pets to the lethal chambers with as little food in their stomachs as possible.

No decisions were reached at the meeting beyond the calling of another conference to deal with the subject in closer detail. The date has not been fixed.

DEATH FROM HEAT AND APOPLEXY.

ADEN, July 2.

Mr. A. K. Pearson of Empire Jute Mills, Bengal, passenger on P. and O. "Chitral" died of heat and apoplexy on the Red Sea.—Reuter.

Karachi.—At the Emergent meeting of the Working Committee of the Sind Separation Conference it was resolved to depute Mr. Miran Mahomed Shah M.L.C. General Secretary of the Conference to London for the purpose of giving evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on behalf of the Sind Muslims in place of Khan Bahadur Khuhro, M.L.C., who could not proceed owing to private affairs.—A. P.

Russia Trains Women As Lino Operators

They Organise Their Own Shops, Studies And Clubs

BF KATH TAFLOR.

I am a linotype operator in the 39th International Print Shop. In our section we have 15 linos.—actually they are 12 linotype machines and three intertype.

Our print shop is big, employing almost a thousand workers. We do work for export—mainly books and pamphlets. All the various departments necessary to complete the job are in the one building.

In our section there are 21 foreign workers—Italian, Spanish American, English, German, Czecho-Slovakian, and Polish. We all work in our own languages.

The work is very interesting because we print all the latest pamphlets about the development of Socialism in the Soviet Union, the laws on religion, marriage or divorce, laws concerning the care of mothers and children, political economy, historical romances, and heroic deeds of the civil war, and translations from foreign writers. We also print many other journals, such as "International Literature," "International Theatre," and four daily papers, including "Moscow Daily News."

SEVEN-HOUR DAY.

But, most interesting of all is the life of the shop. We work a seven-hour day and a six-day week, working in three shifts to work in a Soviet factory or enterprises is to realise completely that the workers are the owners. The atmosphere is friendly but serious because the construction of Socialism occupies the mind of every real worker, and it is a serious task.

All kinds of activities are carried on in the shop. For instance the foreign workers form an international brigade and carry on cultural work, which includes the organisation of language circles. Then, too, there are technical circles to learn about the machines and setting up the slugs, political circles, excursions to museums, theatres, cinemas or other factories.

The workers in the shop have themselves organised various brigades for a higher quality of production and every few weeks we hold production conferences with the director and discuss our difficulties and our plans for the future. It is strange for a worker coming from a capitalist country to see the free and comradely way the director discusses things with the workers. jokes with them and in general is one of them. And he really is one of them because he was a worker before being elected to the position of director.

A few days ago we had an informal meeting with the Young Communists and young workers. It was a friendly party of the youth and older workers.

After a short discussion and the recommending of premiums to various young workers we had tea and pastries. Then an old worker played peasant and folk dances and we all danced, the Russian workers teaching the foreign workers mass dances and games. We had a good time that day.

To-morrow we are all going to spend our free day with the collective farm which is under the patronage of the print shop. We are going to give them a hand with the welding and hoeing.

A FREE FACTORY.

It's great to work in a Soviet factory. We feel like real persons and not slaves at the beck and call of the foremen and afraid of stool-pigeons all the time. Here we are free. The ones who are despised and criticised are the slackers who, by stopping away from work and holding up the job set back the pace of the whole shop but the workers soon deal with these elements.

The most unusual thing to Britishers about my working here is that I am a woman linotype operator. I have learned the machine here and now have a speed of 8000 an hour. I know very well that I would stand a very rare chance of learning this trade at home. But here we have almost as many women on the machines as men and we get the same rates of pay. Equal pay for equal work and sometimes the women earn more than the men, and we get the same the men, too!

In a few days I am going away to a sanatorium, getting a whole month's holiday with pay. This is now a busy time for the holiday season and all the rest homes and sanatoria will be filled up with workers from all industries, who come to recuperate and spend their holidays in the palaces and beautiful mansions that once belonged to the old Russian aristocracy.

We want British print workers to write to us and establish a strong contact with us. Tell us why women are not allowed to operate linos and intertypes. Tell us about your conditions and we will tell you how we work, our conditions our cultire.—"Daily Worker."

IL DUCE AS DRAMATIST

"Hundred Days" Takes Rank With Shakespeares

BERLIN, (By Mail).

A play by Italy's modern Caesar, Mussolini, is to be produced with Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" by the Prussian State Theatre in the coming season. Mussolini's play is his Napoleonic drama, "A Hundred Days," and with "Julius Casar" is one of fifteeen plays to be given, including dramas by Schiller, Kleist, Hapytmann and a number of younger men whose works will see daylight for the first time.

"Faust" and a clebration of the 450th anniversary of Luther's birth are included in the big programme.

ADULT EDUCATION SOCIETY

Vice-Chancellor Pays Tribute To Its Work

The general meeting of students and professors of the Adult Education Classes Committee, met on Saturday, at the Wilson College, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University presiding.

HOW IT BEGAN.

Prof. P. A. Wadia of the Wilson College narrated the history of Adult Education in Bombay since November, 1931. The Society proposed to offer a few courses of a general character to such of those people as had no educational facilities of a regular college course.

Among those professors who had bequeathed freely of their time and knowledge, was the late Prof. K. M. Joshi, who was associated with the growth of adult education from its very beginning.

Prof. Wadia paid a glowing tribute to the qualities of the head and heart of the late professor. He also referred to the late Rev. Fr. Sacaca's whose death occurred on Saturday morning.

There have been 200 enrolements, Prof. Wadia continued. This year some new additions have been made to the general syllabus. In the closing speech, Prof. Wadia said that if democracy depended for its success upon the proper use of its leisure, the A. E. was contributing a none too small share for the success of democracy.

A FRANK SPEECH.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar then addressed a few wods. Referring to Prof. Wadia's speech, in the course of which he assuered the A.E. the blessing of the Vice-Chancellor, he said he felt indeed too small to bless them at all. He needed the blessings of men like Prof. Wadia more than the A. E. needed his.

It was purely, an accident, continued Mr. Chandavarkar, that he happened to be the Head of the Town and the Gown.

Prof. Wadia had eminently deserved the latter more than he. Perhaps it was his destiny to bring the University into greater contact with the people than hitherto-fore.

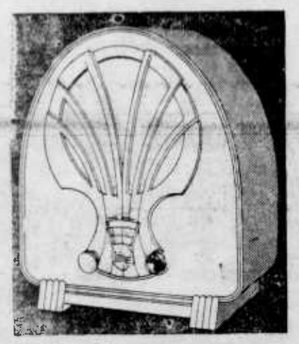
CIVIC EDUCATION

Mr. Chandavarkar suggested that the A E C should try to educate the people in the civic life of the city, which is a closed book to the general public.

Lastly, he said that the greatness of a nation depended not on its great men—but on its small men. The ideal of any nation should be to make small men great. And this was precisely the function the Adult Education had in view.

Coming as he did from a class of people who were pupils and not professors, he said he would be a happy link between the University and the public. He would endeavour to perform that office as long as he was the Vice-Chancellor.

A Modern and Reliable Broadcast Receiver



Philips "Super Inductance" model 830 is an all electric receiver with built in ferrodynamic speaker, and is supplied in two models. 830A—works from A.C. Mains 50 cycles, while 830C is for D. C. current.

The set has a dual wave range 200—600, 800—2000 metres, one knob control, illuminated dial, calibrated in wavelengths and can be operated by a child.

This 830 model is the lowest priced quality receiver yet produced by Philips Radio.

830A. for A.C. current supply .. Rs. 275

830C. for D.C. current supply .. Rs. 295

Send for interesting literature free on request, while your local dealer will be pleased to give you a demonstration.

PHILIPS 830

PHILIPS ELECTRICAL Co., (INDIA) Ltd.

Makers of the famous Philips Argenta Lamps, Fittings & Neon signs.

Philips House, Heysham Road, Calcutta.

Branches:—Karachi, Lahore, Delhi, Lucknow, Rangoon.

Sole Distributors for Western India:—

Messrs. PRECIOUS ELECTRIC Co.,

65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

(P81)

HINDUSTHAN

Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Head Office:—CALCUTTA.

Last year's New Business Over Rs. 1,42,00,000

Total Assets Exceed Rs. 1,20,00,000

Last Bonus (Quinquennial) Rs. 100 per 1,000 Endowment Assurances.

A Purely Indian Life Office

Lower Premiums Larger Bonuses, Liberal Policy Conditions.

Join this progressive office and share in its prosperity.

Please watch the Bonus results to be out this year-end.

For particulars please write to :—

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

NASCO GLYCERO SOAP

Those men and women in this country whose bathing comfort has for long years been reared by the use of foreign makes of Glycerine Soaps may at last look for the identical product with 'NASCO' hall-mark of quality and finish.

GLYCERO like some other makes does not rapidly wear away. Its Golden Colour, transparent look and the de-luxe shape are all a-thing of beauty and joy.

100 p. c. Swadeshi

NATIONAL SOAP & CHEMICAL WORKS Ltd

CALCUTTA

Stockists: (1) J. VINODRAI & COMPANY, Bhattia Sanitorium Prarthana Samaj, (2) V. PRABHA & CO., Sandhurst Road, (3) KALAPI STORES, Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi.

SAFELY RELY ON

AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS

BOMBAY AND MADRAS

SOLD BY ALL — CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

WHAT ABOUT YOUR LIFE INSURANCE?

Insure now with a purely swadeshi company, financially safe and sound, efficiently managed and sympathetic to its policy-holders. WESTERN INDIA OF SATARA is such a company. Life Fund Rs 35,19,000. Reserves Rs. 6,37,000. Bonus per thousand per year Rs. 25. Whole Life, and Rs. 20 Endowment. Best opportunity for agency-workers. Apply:

Manager,

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD., SATARA.

WHAT IS A "ZEALOUS POLICEMAN?

One Who Is Always Harassing Public With Summonses & Prosecution?

Every constable in Great Britain with 17 or more years' service to his credit, following the issue of a new order by the Home Office, is asking himself, according to the "News Chronicle", the question—What is a zealous and efficient policeman?

The order referred to is a sequel to a meeting of the Police Council, and it affects the regulation governing the award of increments.

Under the old rule after 17 years' service a constable was given an increment of 2s. 6d. ptr week, with a further increment of 2s. 6d. after 22 years' service for "zeal and efficiency shown in the discharge of his duties."

POLICE CHIEFS TO DECIDE.

Now, the word "discharge" has been deleted from the order, and it is left to the Chief of Police concerned to grant the increment if he thinks the man has been zealous and afficient in his work In the past the increments have been given automatically.

"The suggestion that under this rule constables must be responsible for more summonses or prosecutions before they can be regarded as 'zealous and efficient' is quite wrong," said a Home Office official.

"It is the policeman's job as much to prevent crime as to detective, and a man can be zealous and efficient in his duties without additional prosecutions."

Mr. Jack Hayes, the former "Policemen's M.P.," commenting on the new order, said:

"The police have never been able to get an official definition of what is zeal and efficiency in police duties. There is only one way in which men can show that they have been engaged in a definite firm of activity—by results. The whole point is put in the question: "Is the zealous and efficient police officer one who is always harassing the public by a process of cautioning and summoning?" If resultts are insisted upon, a serious state of affairs must arise."

Liberty Or Discipline?

Most Of World's Present Conflicts Are Traced By Mr. Wells To Undue Stress Placed On Either Of These Ideas By Its Adherents

In the course of his presidential speech at the opening of the eleventh International P. E. N. Clubs Congress, held last month at Dubrovnik in Jugo-Slavia, Mr. H. G. Wells, said:—

"We talk, most of us, nowadays very freely of the 'Republic of the human mind'—a world republic of letters and science and of creactive effort," Mr. Wells went on. "That sort of talk had been going on for the last couple of centuries, but is it a reality we are talking about, or is it something that is only just coming into existence? Are we of the P.E.N. Clubs trying to merely sustain something, or are we trying to evoke something? I suggest to you that we are trying to evoke something. We are trying to evoke a mental community throughout the world. We are asking the different peoples to understand one another in order to achieve a common understanding.

"Some of us nowadays are beginning to realise certain unprecedented things that have been happening to mankind. There has been an enormous development of communication between men and men throughout the earth, and an enormous change of scale in our power of doing things, so that almost all the present political boundaries are becoming misfits and the multitude of communities that has hitherto existed in the world is being forced by necessity to become one world-wide community. If I am right in saying that, then I must go on to the logical consequence and point out that we can only adapt ourselves to these new conditions by a complete revolution in...our political and economic ideas."

A century and a half ago, in the beginning of this process, there was a tremendous dissolution in the binding ideas of communities. We were all for liberty, and liberty ran wild; industry, freed from control, ran wild, and particularly iron and steel industries ran wild, and culminated in such an equipment for war as made war a new thing in human experience. Money and finance, freed from direction or restraint, ran wild until we are faced with unemployment in the midst of abundance and universal social paralysis. The old patriotism played havoc with the new weapons, and the old idea of competition and business played havoc with civilised life.

LIBERTY V. DISCIPLINE.

The world now, said Mr. Wells, was in labour with two main ideas that pressed upon it. "First, is the appreciation of the need for unification, for getting into a world-wide management of each community's interests—to a world commonwealth. The second is a realisation of the need for discipline, because of that dissolution of the old traditional ideas of conduct which have hitherto bound communities together." Now these two ideas seemed to be in conflict. Some of us put the most stress on the first—the idea of a world community. Some of us put most stress on the second—the idea of a return to discipline. Most of the problems of the present day seemed to resolve themselves into the question of the relative value of these two ideas. "I say 'seem to,'" added Mr. Wells, "because I am inclined to thing that the real issue is not between discipline and liberty, but about the objective towards which our discipline ought to be directed.

Those who are most inclined to stress the first idea—of a world commonwealth—since it is a thing that is still in the making, since it demands freshness as well too apt to revert to old patriotic exactitude of ideas, are all for liberty of expression, liberty of publication. But these who stress second idea—the idea of discipline—are all to apt to revert to old patriotisms, old loyalties, old-fashioned new customs and the development of new directive ideas. They show a tendency everywhere to restrict discussion and to seize upon education, the press, literature, and the general instruction of the people in order to capture its will from the beginning.

"Now," said Mr. Wells, "I am not thinking of only one country when I view this antagonism. It is as true of international Marxist Russia as of Fascist Italy. It occurs everywhere. 'Go as you please' becomes impossible. We have to march. The real issue is where are we going? Are we to march to world union and world peace or are we to be marched black to perpetual se-

CAN'T KEEP OUT POLITICS.

It has been the profession of the P.E.N. Club to keep out of politics, but can it keep out of politics when things are in this state? It is impossible to separate scientific and creative work from the education of the world community as a whole. The two things are continuous and inseparable. It seems to me that the time has come for our federation, of societies to choose definitely between making the world commonwealth the guiding conception of its organisation or relapsing into a mere meeting-ground for the mutual compliments of narrow and repressive cults. Which line are we to take?

"I think a decision on that alternative is forced upon us now. I believe we must make that decision within a year. I hope we shall not attempt to make it at once, but that at his conference we shall open our minds to all the alternatives involved. Then we shall know where we stand, whether we stand for reaction or whether we stand for the world commonwealth."

Leonard Deaton lost his left eye four years ago on Sydney golf links when he was struck by a sliced ball from a parallel fairway. Now his mother has lost her left eye in the same way while playing the same hole.

ARCHBISHOP BANS UNDERGRAD'S NOVEL

Refused Sacrament In Oxford Chapel

Mr. Richard Rumbold, President of Oxford University English Club, has come under the displeasure of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Birmingham on account of his recently published novel, "Little Victims," and as a result has suffered what he described in mail week as a "public humiliation."

Mr. Rumbold said that while he was kneeling with about 100 other undergraduates in the private chapel at the Old Palace: Oxford, which is for the use of Roman Catholic undergraduates, Father Ronald Knox refused him the Sacrament.

"When he reached me," he said, "he snatched the silver plate out of my hands and passed on to the next person.

"I wrote asking the reason of the humiliating scene. In his reply Father Knox said:

"'A few weeks ago I heard from the Archbishop of Birmingham that somebody had called attention to your novel, and asked if some public notice ought not to be taken of it. I replied giving reasons why I thought such publicity would be a mistake.

"'He replied that you certainly ought not to be admitted to Communion.... I ought to have communicated this decision to you, and in so far as you were unprepared for what happened the fault was mine.'"

"Then I wrote to the Archbishop of Birmingham, asking what offence I had committed. A reply came from Father Knox, who said that the Archbishop said:

"The whole book is foul and offensive, and unless he withdraws it from circulation, and says he is sorry for having published it, I do not see how we can allow him to receive Holy Communion."

PLEA FOR FREEDOM.

"What we English writers want is freedom to write of life as it is It is difficult enough in England if you don't belong to any religion, but if you happen to be a Catholic the restrictions are appalling.

"We have a number of very fine Catholic writers, but they are all producing very bad work in consequence of censorship. Instead of writing about the things they want to write about they have to confine themselves to detective stories or mystery tales.

"I have written a very moral book. I have attacked every kind of sexual licence, but my Archbishop, like most of the Catholic hierarchy, has no powers of discrimination. I wish I knew what he objects to in my novel.

"I wish at a Catholic school. People seem to believe that Catholic schools are immune from vice and different from Protestant schools. That is untrue. They are worse How can I make Catholic schools pure unless I point out first of all how bad they are?

"I am not in the least worried about the excommunication. I think I have been most unfairly treated

"I am going to appeal to the Pope. I feel sure his Holiness will reinstate me, being a man of great sense and intelligence.

Father Ronald Knox, declined to make any statement.

Mr. Rumbold's novel, "Little Victims," which was published early this year, was described as an "amazing work for a boy of 19." It deals with a young man who commits suicide because he is too sensitive to fight against "the brutality of the public school system."

The ideal mother of six children who has been happily married for twenty years has darned 28,000 pairs of stockings, and made the family beds 29,000 times, says a Helsingfors social worker.

NO ROOM FOR NEGRO

London Hotels Refuse To Lodge Distinguished Jazz Composer

Is it possible for a negro to find accommodation in a first-class hotel in London?

Mr. Duke Ellington, a distinguished jazz composer, has arrived in London from the United States.

English musicians were eager and proud to meet him.

The management of London's leading hotels where he sought a home took one look at his face and bowed him out of their premises.

Why?

Mr. Ellington happens to be "a man of colour."

Hotel managers, when asked whether they had turned Mr. Ellington away for this reason, protested at such a suggestion.

But——

A "Sunday Express" representative made a tour of well-known hotels and endeavoured to book a room for a West African negro.

"FULL UP."

The requirements of the West African negro were stated.

"We are extremely sorry, sir, but we have not a single room vacant," was the reply received at one hotel.

"Hopelessly full up ..... World Conference and Ascot, you know," said another hotel.

"We can put him up for one night if he is well behaved," was the astonishing offer made by one of the hotels.

"Is he very black?" asked another; while further along an hotel official explained that the white women objected to negroes.

"There are blacks and blacks," explained one reception clerk.

"The type with flat noses and crinkly hair have less chance of securing rooms than any other type."

No hotel would say definitely that it objected to negroes just because they were black, "but," writes the "Sunday Express" representative, "my experiences taught me that if you wish to book a room in a good hotel in London it is better not to be too black—unless, of course, you happen to be rich and powerful."

HARDWAR REMAINS REACTIONARY

Municipal Council Decides Not To Admit Harijan Boys In Schools

Mehta Shivacharna Dass Gupta, a member of the Hardwar Union Municipal Board, seeing the absence of boys of the depressed classes in the Municipal Primary School, found it necessary to write in his inspection note dated February 16, 1933, of the Kankhal Municipal Primary School as follows:—

"The school is without any boys of depressed classes. I think there is now little prejudice against their admission and the headmaster of the school may kindly be informed that the Board has no objection in admitting boys of this class in the school. He seems under the wrong idea about the attitude of the Board in this matter."

Later on he wrote on March 14, 1933, the following note to the Executive Officer:—

"In my inspection note of the Kankhal Primary School I made mention of the wrong impression about the Board's attitude in the matter of admission of boys of the Depressed Classes in Municipal Schools that seemed to prevail among the teachers. To remove any misunderstanding I propose that a resolution by the Board may be passed to the effect that it has no objection to admitting boys of the depressed classes in its schools and the same be communicated to the teachers. The Servants of Untouchables Society of this district has also felt this necessity and I think its President has already written to you in this connection. I request that the matter may be laid before the Board in its coming meeting."

SUGGESTION TURNED DOWN.

The note was laid before the Education Sub-Committee on May 27, 1933, which rejected the suggestion by saying:—"The Committee do not agreed to the proposal of Mr. Mehta." Mr. Mehta raised the matter again in the Bordd's meeting held on May 30, 1933, when the proceedings of the Sub-Committee came up before it for confirmation and despite all his pleading, the Board rejected the proposal by passing the following resolution:—

"Resoved by 8 votes to 4 that depressed class boys be not admitted in the Municipal Primary School."

It should be noted here that Mr. R. S. Saloway, ICS, the Subdivisional Officer of Roorkee and the ex-Officio Chairman of the Board, who deserves to be more widely known for his sympathy towards the poor and the labourers remarked addressing Mr. Mehta that if his vote could help him, it was for him. The four members, all caste Hindus, who were against any ban being placed on the admission of the depressed class boys, included the President of the Shri Ganga Sabha Hardwar itself which represents the entire Panda community of Hardwar Municipal area.

ACCIDENT MARS ARRIVAL

AMSTERDAM, July 1.

An accident marred the arrival of the Italian flying boats here. One capsized while landing, three of the occupants were seriously wounded and taken to hospital. One is missing, for whom motorboats at present are searching.

The unlucky machine came down some distance from the landing place, therefore, several minutes elapsed before help was possible. The Flying Boats flew over the Alps at 9-30 hours after taking off from Ortobello at 5-35 hours and crossed the German frontier. The Boats were met by an escort of 60 Dutch 'planes and landed here at 13-10 hours.

General Balbo, who was first ashore, was welcomed by the Burgomaster of Amsterdam, the Italian Ambassador and the Dutch Minister of Defence. The Flying Boats are expected to leave here to-morrow to reach Londonderry, between 10 and 11 hours. —Reuter.

Why Babies thrive on

LACTOGEN

When breast milk fails, or for other reasons bottle feeding is necessary, Doctors and Nurses are telling Mothers, "Put your Baby on Lactogen."

"Lactogen" provides, in a form Baby can easily digest and assimilate, all the precious vitamins and other food elements to satisfy the needs of his fast-growing frame and body. It makes good, dense bone—sound teeth—firm muscle—a happy disposition and a vigorous constitution.

Lactogen Mother Booklet free on application to "NESTLE'S," P. O. Box 315, Bombay.

(Prepared in Australia).

"LACTOGEN" BETTER MILK FOR BABIES A Nestlé Product

L. A. 1-32

RAVAL

ARE BEST
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay

Your smile is your fortune

Keep it bright and dazzling ... It all depends on the care you give your teeth. Keep them free from film this new way.

SOME tooth pastes will remove film, but they may harm tooth enamel. Others are perfectly safe, but they may fail to remove film.

The difference between Pepsodent and most other tooth pastes lies in its new cleansing and polishing material. This material is twice as soft as the cleansing and polishing materials commonly used in tooth pastes. That is why Pepsodent accomplishes the three most important things necessary to keep teeth clean and sparkling.

It removes film—completely.

It polishes the surfaces of the teeth to a sparkling brilliance.

It cleanses and polishes without scratching delicate tooth enamel.

Get a tube of Pepsodent today. It is safe. It is gentle!

Pepsodent

Use Pepsodent Tooth Paste twice a day—see your dentist at least twice a year

WHEN YOU BEAUTIFY YOUR SKIN—

PROTECT IT TOO!

Not only makes the skin satin soft but also keeps it well protected, freeing it from all cause of irritation. This is non-greasy and a superb powder base too!

Ask your nearest store—— They sell!

Apply for trade rates:

Messrs. K. P. MOTILAL & CO., LTD.
Mangaldas Road, Princess, St., BOMBAY, 2.
or
SHRI ANANDASHRAM PHARMACY.
Opp. Gamdevi Police Station, BOMBAY 7.

As. 12
Mfgd. by:
C. I. B. HOUNSA,
Harvey Road, Bombay 7.

A BARGAIN

Norwegian Glazed Newsprint Paper

30" x 40"—50 lbs.
35" x 45"—62 lbs.

FOR SALE

at ONE ANNA SIX PIES per Pound

Apply
Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd.

? ? ?

Have you heard the News of the day? UNIQUE is the BEST Insurance Company.

UNIQUE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Chief Agents:
Messrs. ASIATIC TRADING Co.,
33, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE PRESIDENCY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Head Office: YORK BUILDING, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
ALL CLASSES OF LIFE INSURANCE TRANSACTED.
Insurance Vade-Mecum 1932 says: "Presidency's first Annual Report speaks volumes for able and economical management. Company's expenses of management absorbed only 44.4 per cent. This indeed is a record which cannot be shown by any other Life Office in the Country in its initial stage.
FOR AGENCY TERMS, ETC., WRITE TO HEAD OFFICE.

CHINA UNDER PRUSSIAN HEEL

Will Germany, Which Never Voluntarily Gave Up Anything She Had Grabbed In China, Again Try To Plant Her Shield There ?

Germany's compulsory disarmament is reaching an end. Not only Italy, but Britain also is strongly in favour of permitting Germany to re-arm. And with Germany under a more centralized dictatorship than ever before, a dictatorship pledged to the re-establishment of her Imperial glory and based on an ideology of "Nordic supremacy" over "niggers," Jews, and coloured peoples generally, China cannot be indifferent to the new developments. It must not be forgotten that the bugaboo of the "Yellow Peril" emanated from Germany, and the historic aggressions of the German Empire in China have given the Chinese people more than a sufficiency of Nordic supremacy, writes Hao Wu-Teh in "The People's Tribune" (Shanghai).

GERMAN AGGRESSION.

It was Imperial Germany which started the seizures of Chinese territory after China's helplessness had been demonstrated by the Sino-Japanese War—in which the German-trained Japanese army so crushingly defeated the Chinese forces. In the spring of 1897 Germany informed Russia, Austria, and Italy of her intention to acquire a naval station in China. In November the same year Chinese bandits plundered the village of Klachwang, in Shantung, and failed to discriminate in favour of foreigners there, among those killed being two German missionaries. A German force promptly seized and occupied Tsingtao, and Germany demanded, in addition to other "satisfaction," the grant of a naval station there, the sole right to build railways and open coal mines in Shantung, and payment for her expenditures in occupying the Chinese port. Ships, soldiers, and field guns were sent from Germany to back up these demands, with Admiral Prince Heinrich of Prussia (the Kaiser's brother) in command, the Kaiser sounding the keynote of their policy towards China in his speech at a banquet in honour of his brother on his departure:

"May every one in those distant regions be aware that the German Michael has firmly planted his shield with the device of the German eagle upon the soil of China, in order once for all to give his protection to all who ask for it ..... Should any one essay to detract from our just rights or to injure us, then up and at him with your mailed fist."

The mailed fist, indeed, was very much in evidence, and China was helpless before it. Germany obtained a 99-year lease on the land on both sides of the entrance to Kiaochow Bay, including Tsingtao, the islands, and the bay itself, while a fifty-kilometer zone beyond this was to give free passage to German troops, and its government be subject to German approval. Germany also obtained railway and mining concessions in Shantung; also, first option in any case where "foreign assistance, in persons, capital or material" was called for in Shantung.

Germany led the way, and other predatory Powers soon followed her lead. Russia seized the Liaetung peninsula, with Port Arthur and Dairen. France took Kwangchow Bay (Kwangchowwan). Britain took Weihaiwei, and the Kowloon peninsula opposite Hongkong. Germany's special position in Shantung was followed by "special positions" for Britain in the Yangtze Valley, France in the southwest, Japan in Fukien, Russia in Manchuria, Germany took concessions in Tientsin and Hankow; Russia, Japan, and even Belgium staked out new concessions, and the Shanghai International Settlement was extended from some 1506 to 5,584 acres.

BOXER MOVEMENT AND AFTER.

These continued aggressions had their inevitable reaction among the Chinese people. The Boxer movement arose in bitter and violent opposition to the seizures Chinese territory by foreigners, started off by the Germans at Kiaochow. The historian Cordier says "we must find in the manner in which the Kiaochow affair was conducted, not the sole cause, but the principal cause, of the Boxer movement and the support given to it by the Empress Dowager." In Shantung itself feeling was notably bitter, the Germans responding by despatching armed forces which aroused still further resentment. Three German engineers were attacked by villagers, and though no serious injury was done them, German soldiers burned to the ground two Chinese villages. The German Michael had "firmly planted his shield upon the soil of China," where German troops now marched at will, occupying, burning, destroying Chinese towns and villages on one or another pretext,—and it was not difficult to find pretext with the Chinese people increasingly aroused against the invaders.

When the Boxer fury, roused by the seemingly endless aggressions, burst in Peking, the German envoy, Baron von Ketteler, was first to be murdered. With true "Nordic superiority," and utter contempt of the Chinese, he had ignored the perilous situation and started out on a visit to the Tsungli Yamen, being killed en route by a Manchu banner-man. The Boxers now had official support, and not only attacked the foreigners but plundered the hapless Chinese residents of Peking at will, in their inquisitional search for Chinese Christians.

But the excesses of the Boxers against their peaceful fellow-country-men paled into insignificance before the horrors that followed when the foreign troops arrived. The Manchu rulers and the Boxers fled, and the foreign troops turned their attention to the innocent population. The sack of Peking followed, with the massacre of tens of thousands of inoffensive Chinese.

PUNITIVE EXPEDITION.

The Germans, indeed, arrived late on the scene, and took no part in the relief of the Legations at Peking, but the fact that it was the German envoy who had been murdered there induced the other foreign powers to grant her a predominant part in subsequent dealings. An expeditionary force of 7,000 men had been sent, commanded by Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, with instructions from the Kaiser:

"When you meet the foe you will defeat him. No quarter will be given, no prisoners will be taken. Let all who fall into your hands be at your mercy. Just as the Huns a thousand years ago, under the leadership of Attila, gained a reputation by virtue of which they still live in historic tradition, so may the name of Germany become known in such a manner in China, that no Chinese will ever again even dare to look askance at a German."

The German forces in China certainly did their best to carry out their instructions in emulation of the Huns. The Field Marshal, superior in rank and representing the Power whose envoy had been murdered, became commander-in-chief of the Allied forces when he finally arrived in Peking. He established his quarters in the Imperial palace, and the German forces were given a section of the city which, though already partially plundered, still left considerable opportunities for systematic robbery. A part of the German plunder was the beautiful bronze astronomical instruments in the Peking Observatory.

GERMAN FRIGHTFULNESS.

With Von Waldersee in command, ferocious "punitive expeditions" into Chinese territory outside of Peking simply swarmed. A. P. Of forty-six expeditions in less than five months which ravaged, terrorized, and plundered the countryside, thirty-five consisted of German troops. The Germans at the time worked in specially close co-operation with Britain, and an Anglo-German Agreement on China was formed against Russia. But the other Powers, one after another, began to disapprove of Germany's savage "punitive" policy, though she persisted in her expeditions to the end. The plunder of Peking was succeeded by the plunder of China as a whole through the enormous Boxer Indemnity, and Germany (though taking no part in the relief of the Legations on which other Powers expended so much), demanded more "indemnification" than anf other Power except Russia, the two Empires between them taking practically half of the whole Indemnity of 450,000,000 Haikwan Taels.

Imperial Germany never gave up voluntarily anything she had gained in China. The United States remitted most of the Boxer Indemnity for educational purposes, but the Germans held out for the last pound of flesh. In Shantung their railway was built connecting Tsinan with Tsingtao, and here in the German Concessions at Tientsin and Hankow German ruled over Chinese in loyal fulfilment of the Kaiser's instructions. "In such a manner ..... that no Chinese will ever again even dare to look askance at a German."

So, at least, Michael thought. But China's turn came when Germany was involved in the European war. Tsingtao was seized by the Japanese and later returned to China and Chinese sovereignty. China protested in 1917 against Germany's barbarous submarine warfare, and when the Germans sank a French s.. drowned five hundred Chinese on board, Peking decided to break off relations. Later China declared war. Imperial Germany, which had taken Attila and the Huns as an example for its conduct on Chinese soil, was now toadying and whining for "peace", and had appealed to Peking for negotiations aiming at "a plan for the protection of Chinese life and property." The Nordic Attila now proposed to protect life and property!

China, indeed, had a plan for the protection of Chinese life and property, and with Allied support it was carried out. It was nothing more or less than the recovery by China of the concessions Germany had seized in this country, the taking away of the extra-territorial privileges of the Germans, the cancellation of the German share of the Boxer Indemnity. Shantung was ultimately restored to China, and even some of the loot from Peking—the beautiful bronze astronomical instruments—was recovered from the German Government.

THE FUTURE.

But with Germany disarmed and helpless, China claimed no more than her due. She entered into a treaty on the basis of equality with the German Republic, abandoning enmity and indulging in no retaliation for her former treatment. And between the Chinese and German Republic there have been excellent relations.

With the revival of German imperial ambitions, and the demand for re-establishment of the powerful German army, what will happen? It is thanks to Germany's defeat and disarmament, the expulsion of her Emperor and establishment of a Republic, that relations of equality have been made possible for the Chinese Republic. But will the German upon the soil of China, and again emulate Attila and the Huns in cruelty Michael, now led by the Austrian Adolf, again try to plant his shield and rapacity against the Chinese people?

TENNIS PRODIGIES

F. Parker, the seventeen-year-old American has recently defeated Sutter (No. 3 in the ranking list) and Stoefen (No. 6) in the United States. In England at the moment we have McGrath, the seventeen-year-old Australian. Now comes news of yet another seventeen-year-old marvel, E. Mako, now a freshman at Glendale, California, who won three titles the other day in the Southern California championships. Mako beat the United States No. 8, Keith Gledhill, in the final of the singles, finishing a five-set match with a love set, which is evidence of fine stamina. He won the men's doubles in straight sets, the last to love, and in the mixed doubles he and Mrs. Dimitrijvic beat D. Bundy and B. Doeg, 7—5, 6—0. What reserves America owns! In four year Parker and Mako will be only 21, and goodness knows what other prodigies will have appeared in that time.

Madras.—Most of the buses plying in the city suspended running on Saturday afternoon, their alleged grievance being the strictness with which traffic rules are being enforced by the Police. The strike was most evident in Triplicane, Pursewalkum, Berampur and Mylapore.—

Place Of Reason In Modern Science

Einstein Scrutinizes Claims Of Theoretical Physics

Professor Einstein, who could speak little English when he first visited Oxford as Rhodes Lecturer two summers ago, delivered the Herbert Spencer lecture at Rhodes House in mail week, in English. The lecture, which he wrote originally in German, was translated by some of his colleagues at Christ Church. He said that the invitation to deliver the Herbert Spencer Lecture had caused him to feel that the links which bound him to Oxford University were progressively growing stronger, says the Oxford correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

Speaking on "The Mehod of Theoretical Physics," he said that the Greeks had laid the foundations of Western science by creating a system in which one part followed logically on another and could not be attacked. This had been encouragement to scientists to continue. Yet the Greeks had not appreciated that actual knowledge about reality was entirely derived from experience and that no conclusion reached through a theoretical system could add to it.

What, then, was the place of reason in modern science? Reason enabled us to form concepts and laws for a theoretical system and the consequences of these laws and concepts ought to correspond with the results of our experience. The basic concepts of a system were entirely fictitious and created in the mind of the theorist. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries this had not been understood.

NEWTON'S MISGIVINGS.

Newton was the first to offer a comprehensive theory of physics, but Newton believed that his concepts could be derived from an abstraction of the data given by experience. From the way in which Newton expressed his theories, however, it was clear that he was by no means comfortable about the concept of absolute space, because nothing in his experience seemed fully to correspond with it.

P

Physicists in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries did recognise their basic concepts as a free invention of the human mind and believed they could be derived by a logical process from the data of experience. Was it possible for a theoretical physicist to create a correct theory that would be a model of reality, or did such a theory not exist at all except in the imagination? He firmly believed that it was possible for the theorist to create such a perfect system. Our experience justified us in thinking that in nature could be seen the ideal of a mathematical simplicity. It was within the power of the theorist to discover the laws and concepts which would give us the key to the understanding of the phenomena of nature. Experience could not provide the key, although it could guide one in the choice of the mathematical processes to be used.

QUANTUM THEORY.

Dealing with some of the difficulties of the modern quantum theory, Professor Einstein said the theory was only made tenable today by a daring interpretation that had been recently set out by Max Bonn. He believed that such a daring interpretation should not be necessary, but that there was a possibility of creating a theory that would be a true model of reality and which would not merely say what was probable. In such a theory he did not think that there would be any mathematical localisation of particles, but without such a localisation a theory of this kind might still be satisfactory.

FOOTBALL IN EUROPE

Football is still being played in most European countries, though not generally. The Balkans Cup competition, in which Bulgaria, Greece, Rumania, and Yugo-Slavia are engaged began last Saturday and will be continued till Sunday. This week's international fixtures include matches between Poland and Belgium, Denmark and Norway, and Szecho-Slovakia and France. The Racing Club de Paris, one of France's leading teams, have gone on tour in Central Europe, and Admira, a prominent Austrian side, and two French clubs began a tournament at Tunis. Teams from four countries have just finished a competition at Prague. A series of floodit matches, begun in Paris last month, will be continued for two or three weeks.

These night games have to some extent overcome the problem of hot weather, and now that the lighting is being perfected all-the-year football becomes practicable. But a note of warning is sounded. Following these supplementary matches many French players have shown signs of staleness, and the advantages of the British system, with its months of complete rest, are being pointed out. If France does badly when she meets Szecho-Slovakia at Prague on Saturday more will be hear in favour of a long close season.

SHAVING IS NOT A NUISANCE

IF YOU USE

AFGHAN

SHAVING STICK

Always ask in glass case

No doubt it is an antiseptic stick and it gives a rich, clean, QUICK lather, the lather packs its close, fragrant bubbles round each bristle, keeping it firm and erect, after shaving skin becomes smooth and velvety. Try to-day Sold Everywhere.

Manufactured by:- E. S. Patanwala Bombay 3.

THE

SOUTH INDIAN

GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

BRANCHES ALL OVER INDIA

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN UNDER EFFICIENT INDIAN MANAGEMENT

ATTRACTIVE SCHEMES OF CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL AND MARRIAGE ENDOWMENTS

A GOOD EMPLOYER FOR ACTIVE AGENTS.

Bombay Branch: ISMAIL BUILDINGS, 381, Hornby Road.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office: NATIONAL INSURANCE BUILDING,

7, Council House Street, CALCUTTA

New Business Completed during 1932

Rs. 1,55,61,720

Largest Company amongst purely INDIAN MANAGED Life Insurance Offices.

Minimum Rates	Maximum Benefits.
CLAIMS PAID OVER	Rs. 1,00,00,000
TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED	Rs. 1,90,00,000

Bombay Branch: National Insurance Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

R. G. DAS & CO., Managers.

FIRE & ACCIDENT RISK covered by

NATIONAL FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Bombay Representatives:—

M. P. GOKALDAS & CO., MULJI JETHA & CO., NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., Bombay Branch.

EXPERIENCED USERS KNOW

THAT "ELEPHANT BRAND"

DOUBLE BOILED LINSEED OIL

MADE BY THE ELEPHANT OIL MILL, BOMBAY

IS THE BEST SWADESHI LINSEED OIL

Facts Speak for themselves

THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY
THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
THE MADRAS & SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY
THE NIZAMS STATE RAILWAY
THE BURMAH RAILWAYS
THE BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY

AND

Several large Consuming Departments and Customers in All Parts of India use this Oil for Their Requirements

ELEPHANT BRAND LINSEED OIL

GIVES PAINT THE MAXIMUM COVERING CAPACITY AND IS THEREFORE MORE ECONOMICAL THAN OTHER DESHI OILS WHICH DO NOT POSSESS THIS FEATURE

STOCKS MAY BE HAD AT COMPETITIVE PRICES FROM

All first rate Bombay & upcountry dealers

INSURE YOUR LIFE with SWADESHI

ANDHRA

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

SOUND and SAFE LIFE OFFICE

AGENTS WANTED. Apply Hasim Building, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE

ASSURANCE SOCIETY Ltd.

Established in Bombay 1871.

UNPRECEDENTED HIGH BONUSES

Rs. 26/- & Rs. 21/- per thousand per year on whole life and endowment policies respectively

New Business Received during 1932

exceeds a crore.

For full particulars write to

THE SECRETARY,

278, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Post-Graduates Association for the study of The AYURVEDIC THEORY

as applied to treatment of diseases.

The work of the association is to be started on the 6th July, 33. The information as to the enrolment of members, the detailed course of study, etc., shall be supplied by correspondence or personal conversation. Send 1-1|4 anna stamp for reply:

VAIDYA PANCHANAN GANGADHARSHASTRI GUNE, Ahmednagar, Principal, Post Graduates Association;

The Ayurvedic Medical Consultation Hall, Ghia Mansions, 2nd Floor, Shaikh Memon Street, BOMBAY, 2.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 15 December, 2016

JUPITER GENERAL
has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all J9

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
will gladly supply full particulars about life Insurance for mere asking. J10

BOMBAY MONDAY, JULY 3, 1933

STABILISATION BREAK-DOWN

France Revolts Against U. S. Attitude; Hull To Explain American Policy

(Special Cable)

LONDON, July 1.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Hull will make a statement on Monday elaborating the American policy as it applies to the subject of stabilisation.

Mr. Roosevelt was in communication with the American delegates last night. He believes that permanent stabilisation is impossible, until all countries on a more permanent monetary basis.

There is a serious movement in France in favour of the adjournment of the London Conference, in preference to the continuation of the "idle talk," the only tangible result of which is to favour market speculation.

It is understood that this is the view held by Premier Daladier.

Prof. Moley, according French reports, clearly warned Mr. Roosevelt that the failure of the United States to subscribe to the joint statement on stabilisation would spell the adjournment of the Conference.

The Opposition press refers Mr. Roosevelt as ninety per cent Robinson Crusoe in the lost island Campobello.

British Official circles decline to comment on Mr. Roosevelt's attitude, but deprecate reports of breakdown of the Conference.

GOVERNMENTS NOTIFIED

(Special Cable)

LONDON, July 1.

Governments concerned in Mr. Roosevelts rejection of the stabilisation proposal have been advised through their representatives in London.

Opinion prevails in American circles that the proposal must be differently constructed, before the United States can accept it.

RISK AND GO FORWARD

N. Chamberlain Denies Disagreement On Indian Policy

W. PAPER IS NOT FINAL

But It Has Improved Indo-British Trade More Than Anything

(Special Cable)

LONDON, July 1.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain speaking at the Norwich Conservative meeting said it had been suggested that he did not take the same views as his colleagues on the Indian question. It was absurd to expect or desire that things should be at a standstill in India any more than other parts of the Empire.

The proposals of the White Paper were not even now final, but it is significant since they were forwarded, there has been a better disposition on the part of Indians to trade with Britain than in the past.

LESSER RISK.

Attaching the utmost importance to the matter, Mr. Chamberlain believed that the proposals immensely strengthened and improved the prospects of trade. The Choice was not between risk and safety but between greater and lesser risk. He believed that the lesser risk was to go forward.

AWAIT JT. SELECT COMMITTEE REPORT

(Special Cable)

LONDON, July 1.

As a member of the Select Committee, said Sir Austin Chamberlain at Birmingham, that he conceived it his duty to preserve an open and impartial mind, until the Select Committee was in a position to formulate its report.

Whatever doubt and anxiety they felt, ("I feel more than my share of both") he hoped that the nation would reserve its judgment, till the Select Committee had reported and then treat the matter without prejudice or party bias and in a spirit worthy of the great responsibilities resting upon the great Democracy.

INDIA WILL BE LOST

(Special Cable)

LONDON, July 1.

For heaven's sake let's stop fighting now when it is not necessary, but continue to work together as long as we can, declared Sir Bolton Eyees Monsell at the Conservative gathering at Cirencester. If they did nothing for India now, they would not have a friend in the whole country.

Nearly everybody agreed they had to go forward some distance, the only difference was how far they should go. The Select Committee was considering that point and if people did not like its report, they must say so."

SIR FRANK NOYCE IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, July 1.

The Hon. Sir Frank Noyce arrived here to-day. He had an informal discussion with members of the Managing Committee of the Millowners Association on the new Factory Bill.

It is understood that the members of the Managing Committee are opposed the proposed reduction of hours of work on the ground that this would increase the cost of production unless wages were reduced.

Sir Frank Noyce also invited the Secretaries of the Labour Association to ascertain their viewpoint.

Sheth Chamanlal Parekh, President, Millowners Association, gave a tea party in his bungalow in honour of the Industries Member.—A.P.

HARIJAN WORKER ASSAULTED

BENARES, July 1.

Krishnachandra Sharma, a prominent local worker for the uplift of the Harijans, was assaulted with a lathi at Dasawamedh last night while he was returning from the bank of the Ganges. The lathi blow, however, fell on his right shoulder and his injuries are not very serious. The assailant escaped.—A.P.

ROYALTY AT WIMBLEDON

King And Queen Witness Vines Smash His Way Through

(Special Cable)

LONDON, July 1.

After five hours at the Centre Court yesterday, the Queen accompanied by the King to-day saw Vines smash his way through.

The American holder was in hurricane form, but his German opponent Prenn pluckily returned numerous cannon balls in a spectacular fashion.

Miss Scriven, England and the French champion, used masterly strategy in beating Miss Betty Nuthall. She rested in the first set, but thereafter resorted to whirlwind drives.

Austin's rhythmic driving enabled him easily to outplay the South African Spence who played a plucky and virile game.

TILDEN'S RECORD BROKEN

Jones, the twenty-year old American provided greatest bouts of serving seen at Wimbledon, which were rated even faster than Tilden's best Cannonballs. Jones led 4/1 in the third set.

TRANSFER OF BADRINATH

Resolution Disallowed In U. P. Council

NAINI TAL, July 1.

When the United Provinces Legislative Council met to-day the president announced that His Excellency the Governor had disallowed discussion of a resolution relating to the transfer of the Badrinath Temple to the Tehri State.

At the question time, the Finance Member replied to Mr. Brijmanlal that Government were investigating the possibilities of a tax on the sale of tobacco. The Council adjourned until Monday. A.P.

JULIANA ABOARD BATAVIA

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

ROTTERDAM, July 1.

Princess Juliana left for Gravesend this evening aboard "Batavia". The Princess will stay at Kensington Palace as the guest of the Earl of Athlone and Princess Alice.

TRANSFER OF U. P. SECRETARIAT

ALLAHABAD, July 2.

It is reported that the United Provinces Government have decided to transfer the whole of the U. P. Secretariat from Allahabad to Lucknow by July 1935, but the report that the removal will involve or lead to the transfer of the capital to Lucknow is discredited.—A. P.

NO THROUGH RUNNING

The District Traffic Superintendent B. B. Railway wires under date July 1:—152 Up and 151 Up only will be transhipped between Chauthka Barwara and Sawaimadhopur from to-morrow. Through running is not expected for another week to ten days.—A. P.

PRICES HARDEN ON 'CHANGE

(Special Cable)

LONDON, July 1.

On the Money Market, contrary to expectations, loans generally arranged on comfortable terms, despite the monthend settlement, and the half year passed without borrowing from the Bank of England despite heavy displacements incidental to this period.

The latest treasury bills were issued at the average rate of eight shillings nine pence per cent.

On the Stock Exchange, although business was of a weakened character, the hopefulness markets was reflected in the general hardening of prices.

Germans featured, following favourable developments regarding interest payments.

SENSATIONAL ABDUCTION CASE

Allegations Of Police Apathy Made

MAGISTRATE'S ACTION

Warrants Against Accused Absconders Issued

The sensational Chhabirani abduction case of Jainagar, 24-Parganas, against Fazel, Sammad, Keshab and Kishori under sections 366, 376 and 102 I.P.C., came up for hearing before the court of Mr. B. R. Sen, tde Sub-divisional Magistrate, Alipore.

The accused in this case are still at large and the complainant filed a petition alleging that the police of Jaynagar have not taken sufficient steps for the arrests of the accused who have been evading the course of justice and that the latter have been threatening and intimidating the petitioner and her witnesses and trying to abduct her again.

The complainant further alleged that within the walls of the court compound and in the presence of the petitioner's pleaders, muktears and other independent people, one Jorab Halder, father of accused Fazel and other relations and friends of the accused threatened witness Nathur, that he would be beaten to death if he deposed in favour of the prosecution. Under the circumstances the petitioner prayed that the Superintendent of Police, 24-Parganas be directed to effect the arrest of the accused.

The learned Magistrate passed orders for issuing Attachment and Proclamation against the accused and directed the S. P. "to see that the accused are arrested, as the Thana Officer is alleged to have neglected to take steps for the accused persons". Rai Saheb N. L. Roy, Deputy Magistrate was also instructed to make further inquiry as far as possible near the locality.

It may be remembered that a petition of complaint was field before the above court by a married Hindu girl named Chhabirani of Jainagar, alleging that the accused Fazel and Keshub, who are friends, used to make immoral overtures to her and were rebuked by her mother Shahachari who was duly informed by her about the matter.

On the 19th May last while the girl went to fetch water, from a pond, the accused Fazel and Keshab with the help of two other Mahomedans gagged her with a towel, forcibly dragged her to neighbouring forest and raped her. In the struggle the knot of the towel got loose and she screamed out. Hearing her cries her uncle Nitai came there but was so much beaten that he vomitted blood and died within five days. The matter was reported to Abdul Gazi President, Panchayet, but he, it is alleged, asked the petitioner, not to lodge complaint and forced the girl and her mother to bury Nital near the river bank.

The Jaynagar Police was informed of the matter but they are also reported to have taken no steps in the matter. The unfortunate girl and the mother at last came to Calcutta and filed a complaint in the court of the S.D.O., at Alipore. After hearing the pathetic tale of the girl the Magistrate had issued non-bailable warrant for the arrests of the accused under section 366, 376 and directed the holding of an inquiry by Deputy Magistrate, Rai Shaheb H. L. Roy into the charge of murder.

In this connection it may be mentioned that the two women fell at the feet of the District Magistrate when he went on tour to Jaynagar and that the latter instructed them to lodge a complaint.

Mrs. Elizabeth Looney, of Rushville, Indiana, lost her wedding ring fifty years ago. It was found in her garden on the day of her golden wedding.

MACAULAY CAPTURES 100TH WICKET OF SEASON

Yorkshire Collapse; Tate Plays Havoc With Ball; Hammond Scores Century In 95 Minutes

(Special Cable)

LONDON, July 1.

Have Yorkshire cracked?

They were decidely rattled today in their match against Surrey who played Jardine and Fenden vice Hobbs and Brown. A big crowd saw wickets tumble on an apparently sound pitch. Yorks lost their first 6 wickets for 131 runs.

Mitchell in a very dour mood stepped into the breach and hit up 83 runs by wearing down bowling.

Exploiting the leg-theory against Kent, James Cornford with four fieldsmen close in, bowled with good effect capturing three wickets for 36 runs. The chief damage, however, was done by Tate who proved that he was not a back number. He found plenty of nip from the pitch, taking 5 wickets for 28 runs.

WOOLLEY IN FORM

Woolley who is now in the best of form, was the only batsman who was happy at the crease. Batting with majestic ease for 83 minutes, he compiled 53 runs, which included one 6 and 6 boundaries. After his dismissal Kent suffered a sensational collapse.

MACAULAY'S RECORD

Mitchell's 83 took 225 minues to make. He scored all round the wicket, his chief hits being 3 fours. When Macaulay took Barling's legstump he captured his 100th wicket of the season.

Sensational batting was witnessed at Worcester. Barnett and Dacre hit without precaution putting 196 on board for no loss before the lunch interval arrived.

Batting in all for five minutes over two hours, Barnett played lusty innings, 56 of his runs coming through boundary hits. In his stay at wickets lasting for 2 hours and 45 minutes, Dacre played a spirited cricket, hitting two sixes and despatching the ball to ropes on dozen occasions.

HAMMOND'S CENTURY

Hammond scored at a rapid rate reaching his individual 50 in an hour and hoisted his century in 95 minutes. He made no mistake in his innings lasting for 130 minutes, which included fourteen boundaries. Lyon had five fours in his total.

CLOSING SCORES

The following are closing scores in the first class cricket matches:

M C C vs Cambride University—(at Lords—Cambridge 254 (Smith 4 for 50). M C C 111 for 2. (Hearne 56 not out).

Warwickshire vs Somerset (at Chilvers Cotton)—Warwick 249 for 5 (Wyatt 73 Bates 67 Santall 61 not out).

Derbyshire vs Notts (at Ilkeston)—Notts 354 (Gunn 62 Walker 61 Arthur Staples 113) Derby ten for nil.

Northamptonshire vs Essex (at Kettering)—Essex 275 (Cutmore 101 Bray 78 Clark six for 77). Northans 60 for one one.

Yorkshire vs Surrey (at Sheffield)—Yorks 253 (Mitchell 83). Surrey 512 for four.

Hampshire vs Leicestershire (at Southampton)—Hants 369 for 7 (Arnold 73 Mead 150).

Kent vs Sussex (at Tunbridge Wells)—Kent 128 (Woolley 53 Tate 5 for 28). Sussex 175 for 5 (J. Parks 55 James Langridge 69 not out).

Worcestershire vs Gloucestershire (at Worcester) —Gloucester 541 (Dacre 119 Barnett 107 Hammond 122 Lyon 58).

Lancashire vs West Indies (at Liverpool—West Indies 305 (Barrow 89 Baxter 5 for 80).

H D G Leveson Gowers Eleven vs Oxford University (at Eastbourne) Leveson Gowers Eleven 168 (Wellings 52) Oxford 127 for seven.

BRITAIN'S TEAM FOR DAVIS CUP FINAL

(Special Cable)

LONDON, July 1.

The following is Britain's team for the European Zone of Davis Cub Final against Australia to be played at Wimbledon on 13th 14th and 15th July:—Austin, Huges, Perry and Lee.

WIGHTMAN CUP TEAM

Britain's Wightman Cup Team against America at Forest Hills on 4th and 5th August will consist of: Miss James, Miss Heeley, Miss Nuthall, Miss Round, Miss Scriven and another not yet chosen.

INTERNATIONAL GOLF

(Special Cable)

LONDON, July 1.

At Edinburgh, on the Royal Burgess links, in the International Professional Golf, England beat Scotland by ten matches to five. Three were halved. England's side included all Ryder Cup players.

REFUSAL OF PASSPORT TO DEORUKKHAR

Gaya Prasad Singh Raises Question In Assembly; Calls For Particulars Regarding Indo-British Silver Deal

SIMLA, June 30.

The followieng are questions given notice of by Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh M.L.A. for the ensuing session of the Assembly:—

1. Is it a fact that projects for the expansion of seating arrangements in the Legislative Assembly and Council of State, New Delhi are in hand? If so, what exactly are the plans, and how much money is likely to be spent in this connection?

(b) Is it intended that the autumn session of the Central Legislature in Simla is to be cut out; and that the session will be held in Delhi only? If so, what approximately will be the amount of saving thereby effected? Is it a fact that the Council Chamber in New Delhi is being provided with cooling apparatus? If so, to whom has the contract been given, and for how much

SIMLA EXODUS.

(c) Is it proposed to abandon the Simla Exodus altogether, and keep the Government of India located in New Delhi only through out the year?

(d) Is it proposed to build additional quarters for members of the Federal Legislature and for the staff in New Delhi? If so, how many such quarters are to be built and at what approximate costs?

2. Is it a fact that the War Debt has been paid by England to the United States of America with silver acquired from India? If so what is the amount involved? And in what way have England and India benefited by this transaction; and are Government prepared to place all correspondence in this connection on the table?

POSTPONEMENT OF SESSION.

3. Is it a fact that a representation was made by certain members of the Legislative Assembly who proceeded to London, suggesting the postponement of the autumn session of the Assembly to November?

If so, on what grounds? Will Government kindly give their names, and lay a copy of their representation on the table, together with any note which might have been made in it?

4. Will Government kindly make a statement regarding the extension of Trans-continental Air Service from Karachi to Singapur, and its feeder lines, indicating the Indian interests as regards Directorate, Finance the Indian personnel in its service, training of Indians, and whether the Company will be floated with rupee capital in India?

DEORUKRKAR'S PASSPORT.

5. Is it a fact that Mr. B. J. Deorurkar, Nationalist Leader of the Depressed classes, who wanted to proceed to England at his own expense to secure proper representation of the case before the Joint Select Committee, has been refused passport? Why?

Will Government please furnish:

6. (a) The figures of the total arrests and detention of youngmen effected in conection with alleged revolutionary activities in the province of Delhi from July 1932 to June 1933?

(b) The average period during which such an arrested person had to remain in Police Custody?

(c) The number of such arrested persons sent up for trial and convicted?

(d) The number of youngmen interned from Delhi during the above period?

(e) The number of youngmen interned in the different wards of the city or subjected to similar orders under the Emergency Powers Ordinance and the Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1932?

7. Is it a fact that persons arrested in connection with the distribution of unauthorised leaflets in Delhi are invariably remanded to Police Custody where they are detained for more than the maximum period allowed by the Criminal Procedure Code?

(b) Has it come to the notice of the Government that some of such arrested persons have been kept in Police lock-ups for a month without the sanction of the Local Government? Are Government prepared to enquire into this?

DELHI ARRESTS.

3. Is it a fact that persons arrested for offences under section 18 of the Emergency Press Act, 1931, in Delhi are not released on bail and that to make the offence non-ballable they are given out as arrested and detained under sections 302/117 and 115 I. P. C.? How many of such arrested persons have been challaned under sections 302/117 and 115 I.P.C. from July 1932 to June 1933 and with what results?—A. P.

BANK REFORM IN U. S.

Federal Government Guarantees Deposits

Two txtremely important pieces of financial legislation have just been put upon the American Statute-books, says the New York correspondent of the 'Manchester Guardian,' cabling on June 13 The first of these is the new banking law which is designed to prevent the recurrence of the difficulties which have caused almost 5,000 banks to fail since the depression began. Under it the Federal Government guarantees all deposits up to a maximum of dollar 2,500 until the beginning of next year, and thereafter, on a sliding scale, guarantees part of the deposits up to dollar 50,000. At the beginning of 1936 this guarantee will be withdrawn from banks which are not members of the Federal Reserve system, a fact which will be a powerful inducement to compel all banks to join the system.

While this feature of the bill is sharply criticised, it has other aspects which receive general approval. One of these is that the national banks must discontinue the business of selling securities which has proved to be so harmful. Directors or partners in private banks will no longer be permitted to become directors of commercial banks, thus reducing the influence of such great houses as J. P. Morgan and Company.

SAVING MORTGAGED HOMES.

The other important piece of legislation is the Home Mortgage Bill, which puts two thousand million dollars of Government money into service to help to prevent the loss of small homes which are mortgaged. The measures is similar to the one that was passed some weeks ago to save mortgaged farms.

The House and Senate in conference have now approved the terms of the Industrial Recovery Act, leaving the measure substantially as President Roosevelt wished. As I have already reported this measure makes possible a tremendous alteration in the economic organisation of the United States; raising wages, shortening hours, abolishing waste and over production, and restricting undesirable forms of competition.

RETRENCHMENT ON E. I. RAILWAY

Men From All Divisions To Be Thrown Out

ALLAHABAD, July 2.

Further retrenchment on the East Indian Railway appears in sight.

It is understood that a large number of men belonging to workshop and non-workshop departments of the various divisions of the Railway will be discharged from July 31 this year, in view of the existing low level of traffic earnings.—A. P.

Edited by V. V. KUMTEKER (Acting Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, and Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.